THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 99. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE BROOKS CASE.

Under Way Again—The Missing Witness not Forthcoming, and the Trial Proceeding Without Him.

The Court Refuses to Admit the Affidavits of Neil McLaughlin.

The Commonwealth Closes its Case—The Defense.

This morning at 10 o'clock Judge Ludlow opened the Court of Quarter Sessions for the purpose of proceeding with the trial of the would-be assassins of Revenue Detective Brooks in such manner as the condition of the case required.

The name of Officer Kelly, No. 35, Seventeenth Police district, was called, but no response was made.

Mr. Gibbons stated that every effort had been made by the Mayor's force to find this man, but without success, and he did not feel at liberty to inflict upon the jury the penalty of a further imprisonment, and therefore would not ask another adjournment, but would proceed with the trial and finish it if possible to-day.

Officer Scott, of New York, was recalled to prove the dates of the arrest of the prisoners in New York, and their delivery to the Philadelphia authorities.

Mr. Dwight then offered in evidence, as a part of the Commonwealth's case, the two affidavits of the witness Neil McLaughlin, saying that he was prepared to support the offer by authority.

On the part of the defense, Mr. Mann objected, first, because the Commonwealth could not be allowed to contradict or impeach the testimony of her own witness. Many mistakes were made in the din of the hue and cry against these prisoners, which was far greater than that raised when a citizen called a policemen to arrest a thief and was himself arrested while the thief was allowed to escape—which happened in this city within the past ten days. Sight could not be lost of the fact that Neil McLaughlin, whose affidavits were offered, was a Commonwealth's witness; but there seemed to be a disposition to charge him to the defense; and a newspaper yesterday, in a learned article, accused counsel for the defense of infamy in using him as a witness on their side of the case, when the members of the press now at the bar of the court know that he was offered by the Commonwealth, and not even cross-examined by the defense.

Judge Ludlow requested Mr. Mann to confine his remarks to the question before him, namely, the admissibility in evidence of the affidavits of the witness McLaughlin.

Mr. Mann then resumed his argument, addressing himself to his case like a lawyer, speaking law and citing authorities in support of his position.

Mr. Dwight answered, also citing many decisions of our Supreme Court as sustaining his offer.

Mr. Gibbons followed, saying that he had been by duty bound to call McLaughlin for the Commonwealth, for it was upon his testimony that the presentment of the Grand Jury was found. True it was, Mr. Mann did not cross-examine this witness, because his testimony was wholly in favor of the defense; but when Mayor Fox was called and proved that McLaughlin had previously made a different statement, he was rigidly cross-examined, and his reference to the written statements was strenuously opposed. The defense would have had a perfect right to demand that these statements should be given to the jury instead of the uncertain recollection of the Mayor. The Court and jury were both entitled to have the truth of the case, no matter from which side it came. If the principle contended for by the defense were established, corruption and deceit would triumph, this court might as well be abolished, for an assassin or other felon could not be convicted. Should a man be charged with murder, and three witnesses appear before the Chief Magistrate of the city and swear that they saw the murder, and that the prisoner was the man who committed it, of course it could not be known what passed in the Grand Jury room, but an indictment was a presentment; and then upon the trial these three men, one after another, should face the prisoner and say he was not the man, then where would you be? Where would justice be?

Mr. Cassidy, in closing the objection, said that Mr. Gibbons had been carried away by his own sensational declaration upon the merits of the case, as much as Mr. Mann could be said to have gone out of the case to fight the newspaper world. Contenting himself with this little divergence, the gentleman discussed the simple question of law before the Court.

Mr. Cassidy again began a defense of Mr. Mann's departure into the newspaper world, but was interrupted by Judge Ludlow, who said:—

"Now, gentlemen, the newspaper world has nothing to do with this case; it is not in this court."

Mr. Cassidy—"It ought to be out of it."

Judge Ludlow—"Well, it is, so far as this case is concerned. We are not to heed the newspaper comments any more than any other unauthorized proceeding, and it is a gross impropriety to comment upon a cause during its trial in court; and the jury should hear nothing of the remarks that the newspapers have indulged in about it."

Mr. Cassidy—"I am glad to hear your Honor say so, for it is high time that this was becoming known."

Judge Ludlow sustained the objection and excluded the evidence.

Here the Commonwealth closed, Mr. Gibbons announcing that Kelly had been discharged from the police force.

The Defense.

Mr. Cassidy opened the case of the defense, dwelling upon the effort which he thought was made to put this case, which is a simple issue, upon the role of sensational dramatic cases, which was becoming fashionable. The jurors must have been impressed, as they tried to enter the court, with the lines of ornamental officers who surround the court, adorn the halls, and escort the prisoners up and down stairs, and the witnesses to and from the witness stand, the presence of the Government officials, and several other little incidents which occurred to heighten the sensational effect, the failure of the witness McLaughlin to say what the District Attorney wanted him to say, the immediate parade of the Chief Magistrate of the city to demolish the testimony of McLaughlin; then the missing police officer and the excitement over his absence, the consequent adjournment of the Court in order to allow the whole police force to find him; the whole police force looked for him and didn't find him. Had a these highly sensational scenes been omitted, and the jurors' attention been engaged simply to the true issues of the cause, they would have been home last night. He only mentioned these matters in order to show how little they had to do with the cause the jury was sworn to try. Their duty was simply to find whether the poor men in the dock were guilty or not guilty of the assault upon James J. Brooks; if they were guilty the jury should say so, and Judge Ludlow would give them the full extent of the law; but if they were not guilty, they would be acquitted and allowed to pass out of this Court free. This case was to be tried just as any other case. Then, dismissing all the matters that had been introduced only for sensation, the cause dwindled down to the statements of Thomas Hughes, James McLaughlin, and James J. Brooks. The first witness would be shown to be a low vagabond and bounty-jumper, and utterly unworthy of belief; the second, by his three different statements made under oath, proved himself to be in the same boat with Hughes. As to Mr. Brooks, he would say that the victim of this assault was deserving of the sympathy of the whole community, and he would be heartily ashamed of the jury he was addressing did he not believe they accorded that sympathy to him.

But the fact that Mr. Brooks was a revenue officer did not aggravate the case, and he was no more entitled to justice than any other reputable citizen, but he stood equally with any other man whose life had been assailed in a similar manner. It would be shown that Mr. Brooks was honestly mistaken in this matter; he was too excited to recognize the faces of his assailants; he had, when believing himself to be upon his deathbed, said he did not know who the men were, that he had not seen them long enough. The defense would show, by highly reputable citizens, that from 10 o'clock until 3 of the day on which the assault was made, the prisoners were all the time either in front of or inside of Devitt's tavern, next door to the Moyamensing House, so that they could not possibly have committed the crime.

Their flight from the city was easily explained by the excitement that existed in the community, the suspicion that rested upon them, and the severity with which they knew they would be treated if arrested. They knew that no bail would be taken until Mr. Brooks recovered, and they determined to go away until he should be about, when they returned for trial.

It would be shown that Marrow was in a very low state of health, subject to bleeding of the lungs. The reward of $8500 was exceedingly incentive to the zeal displayed by the detectives and some of the other witnesses in the cause, which fact the jury should bear in consideration in weighing their testimony.

The following witnesses were examined:—

Thomas J. Martin—My place of business is No. 150 North Front street; I reside No. 1313 North Fifteenth street; I am a member of the firm of T. J. Martin & Co., wholesale liquor merchants; my store is about two-thirds of a block above Keenan's store; I remember the day Mr. Brooks was shot; I was in my store; I heard a noise as though there was a runaway, and going to the door, I saw a chaise running up Front street, just like a flash; I heard some one holloa, "Stop the wagon!" and saw Mr. Brooks running towards me with a pistol in his hand and blood running from his nose and mouth, and said to him, "My God! Brooks, what's the matter with you?" and I ran to him; he said, "I am shot; will nobody stop the carriage?" he was about to faint, and I took him into my store, and sent for a doctor; he said he was shot in the back, and the men in the hack had done it; he said he was in Keenan's store examining the books, and while he was standing at the desk making notes three men entered the store and asked for Mr. Keenan.

Mr. Dwight objected to this as not contradicting anything Mr. Brooks had said.

Mr. Cassidy confined the witness to the points he desired him to speak upon, and the witness resumed:—Brooks said then that he could not identify the men who shot him; he said that in answer to a question I asked him; I asked him before the doctor came; when the doctor came I asked what he thought of Brooks, and he shook his head; Brooks was sitting beside, and it was thought he was dying; I again asked him and he said he could not identify them; I had a motive in asking him.

Cross-examined—I have a distillery at Twelfth and Washington streets; I knew Mr. Brooks personally and he knew me; he never seized my distillery; it never was seized; I never had any difficulty with Brooks; our intimacy had been of the most friendly character; I have never been in Court in consequence of any act of his; I have been in the whisky business about twelve years; I was in the whisky business prior to the imposition of the whisky tax; there is a case in the United States Court in which I am one of the leasers of a property which was seized; I don't know by Mr. Brooks, but he has some knowledge of it; I am interested as one of the sureties; I was concerned, in 1868, in a suit against ten barrels of whisky, but Mr. Brooks had nothing to do with it; as soon as Brooks came in and lay down, I asked him could he identify the men shot; I supposed he was dying, and was anxious to get the information for the benefit of the Government; that was after he had told me the men who had done it were in the carriage; I assisted him to his home; I did not leave him until I went to take him home; the carriage was about the distance of the width of this room when I asked him who shot him; I just asked him if he knew the men who shot him; I then thought he was dying; he was lying on a lounge; that was the first question I asked him; I asked him if he would know the men if he would see them, and he shook his head and said no.

Q. Did Mr. Brooks seize whisky at your store?

Objected to, but allowed.

A. I have no recollection of his seizing goods in the store, but I do remember his taking goods from in front of my store; this, however, was a usual thing with all the liquor stores.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cassidy—The goods seized by Brooks were not mine; I have never had, and have not now, any unkind feeling toward Mr. Brooks; I would do as much for him as I would for any man living; he came to my store regularly; I was brought here by process of a subpœna; I would rather not have come.

Dr. William Quigley sworn—My residence is No. 130 Race st; I was sent for to see Mr. Brooks when he was at Martin's; I went there and attended upon him; he was sitting on a lounge in the office of the store; I asked him where he was wounded, and he said in the back; I found the wound, and my opinion was the bullet had gone to the lung; there was great confusion, and I directed him to lie down and answer no questions, and say nothing to any one; just at that moment some one asked him if he would recognize the men if he saw them again; I think he answered, "I do not think I would;" I was all the time urging him not to talk, the importance of rest was so great.

Here the Court took a recess until ten minutes of 3 o'clock.

P. F. Ransford, William B. Mann, and L. C. Cassidy, Esqs., for the defense.

NARROW ESCAPE.

The Steamer City of Toledo in a Storm—A Fearful Scene on Board.

A correspondent of the Marquette (Michigan) *Plaindealer*, who was a passenger on the steamer City of Toledo during a storm recently, gives the following account of the scene on the boat:—

The steamer had run through the entry, and was getting away from the lee of Keweenaw Point, and into the sea, which came heavier at every revolution of her wheels. Finding it impossible to lie in any bunk, I hurried on my clothes as rapidly as possible, and staggered into the cabin, where most of the passengers—about forty in number—were congregated. All on board exhibited more or less fear on account of the fearful plunging of the steamer, which was now running into a heavy sea, about half way to the Huron Islands. At this point the wind shifted from the north to the northeast, and blew with redoubled violence, making what a sailor called a "hay-cock" sea. The steamer up to this time had been making good weather, with the sea ahead, but now the sea struck her under the guards with resistless force, almost impossible to conceive, and it was evident that she could not live long in that position. An order was immediately given to bear down for Huron Bay, in hopes of making a harbor, and an effort was made at once to bring her about. Every one was at the highest pitch of excitement, as the noble little craft slowly rounded to, with the sea running mountains high, and making a clear breach over her. At this point the scene on the main deck was one long to be remembered. The rumor had gone round that the steamer would be lost, and strong men became paralyzed with fear, and dropped on their knees in prayer; women and childen wrung their hands, and cried out in despair; and for a few moments it seemed doubtful whether the noble boat would ride or sink. She was in the rough sea, more wild and terrible than we ever imagined would occur upon the lakes. She made several fearful lurches before coming round, and the angry waves striking her beam, tore out her gangways on both sides, and rolled across her deck, knee deep. Trunks, baggage, and light freight was swimming about in an indiscriminate mass, and deck hands and steerage passengers were clinging to the stanchions to keep from being washed overboard. The clerk, Mr. Canfield, being afraid to remain longer in his office, had come out and was holding on to the doorpost, expecting every moment to be his last, but resolved to leave no plan for safety untried. His office was flooded with water from the main deck, and at every plunge of the steamer the decks were swept clean by the seas. She was finally brought about and headed back for the entry, where she arrived at five o'clock A. M., meeting with no further trouble, since after turning round she rode more easily before the sea. Had the steamer been less staunch, she would certainly have been lost."

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 23—11 A. M.—Consols, 93⅜ for both money and account; American securities quiet and steady: 5-20s of 1862, 81¾; 1865, old, 81¼; 1867, 82⅝; 10-40s, 76½; Erie, 21¾; Illinois Central, 96; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 12¼d.; the sales are not yet estimated. Red Western wheat, 9s. 3d.@9s. 4d.; winter, 9s. 6d.@9s. 7d. Corn, 30s. Peas, 44s. 6d. Linseed oil, £33 10s.

LONDON, Oct. 23—11 A. M.—Linseed oil, £29 12s. Turpentine, 29s. 3d. Sugar firm for both on the spot and afloat.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 23—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅜ for both money and account. American securities quiet; 5-20s of 1862, 81¾; 1865s, old, 81¼; 1867s, 82⅜; 10-20s, 76. Erie 21¾ Illinois Central, 96; Atlantic and Great Western, 25⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23—1 P. M.—Cotton—12d. for middling uplands, and 12¼d. for middling Orleans. The sales have been 9000 bales up to this time.

LONDON, Oct. 23—1 P. M.—Tallow, 47s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23—1:30 P. M.—Cotton dull; the sales have been 12,000 bales, of which 3000 were taken for export and speculation. Pork, 112s. 6d. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8¼d.

HAVRE, Oct. 23.—Cotton opens quiet but irregular at 135½f. afloat.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23—12:30 P. M.—Cotton quiet; the sales are estimated at 9000 bales.

PARIS, Oct. 23—12:30 P. M.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 71f. 30c.

ANTWERP, Oct. 23.—Petroleum opens quiet at 59¼f.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Custom House Frauds—A New Way to Avoid Them—Condition of Ex-Secretary Ewing—Terrible Disaster at Albany—Loss of Life and Loss of Property.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Improved Condition of Thomas Ewing, Sr.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Thomas Ewing, Jr., is much better this morning, and hopes are now entertained of his recovery. He is still at the Supreme Court-room, however, his friends being afraid that an attempt to remove him might result in a relapse. He is quite conscious to-day and converses freely with those around him.

Custom House Cartage System Frauds.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—12 M.—The Treasury is now engaged in perfecting a plan for preventing frauds in the custom house cartage system. As things now stand, each drayman gives an individual bond for a small amount, but as the packages to be hauled from the wharves to the appraisers' office are sometimes very valuable, the security is not sufficient. The plan proposed is to make a contract for this job, and place the contractor under very heavy bonds and make him responsible for his draymen.

FROM NEW YORK.

Destructive Fires and Loss of Life.

ALBANY, Oct. 23.—A fire broke out in the crockery warehouse of Van Heusen, Charles & Co., in James street, in this city, last night. The loss is estimated at $30,000, and the insurance amounts to $30,000 on the building and $30,000 on the stock. Several firemen were injured, but none seriously. While this fire was raging, and the whole department engaged thereon, another broke out in Beaver street, occupied by Henry Buchanan as a saloon. Several persons were in the upper part of the building, some of whom escaped, while the exit of others was shut off. One man, named John Pruyn, son of the late Samuel C. Pruyn, leaped from a front window and was killed. It is reported that the others perished in the flames. Several persons were badly injured. The loss is heavy, but the amount of insurance has not been ascertained.

Races Postponed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The Jerome Park races have been postponed on account of the rain. No day has been named.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Stocks unsettled. Money 6 @7 per cent. Gold, 131. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 129⅝; do. 1864, do., 119¼; do. 1865, do., 119¾; do. do., new, 117⅜; do. 1867, 117⅜; Ten-forties, 108¼. Virginia 6s, new, 53; Missouri 6s, 87¾; Canton Company, 50; Cumberland preferred, 27⅜; New York Central, 187½; Erie, 30⅝; Reading, 96½; Hudson River, 172; Michigan Southern, 93½; Illinois Central, 132; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 100; Chicago and Rock Island, 105¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185; Western Union Telegraph, 36¾.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Dead and Dying.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—General Anthony F. Miltenberger, a prominent citizen and old defender, died yesterday in his eightieth year. He was Mayor *ex officio* of Baltimore during the mob of 1830.

EX-Governor Thomas G. Pratt is now very ill, and it is feared his illness will prove fatal.

The Berlin.

The steamer Berlin has arrived, with about four hundred passengers.

The City Hall Imbroglio.

J. Hall Pleasants takes William G. Harrison's place on the new City Hall Building Committee. All others remain. The imbroglio continues, and the old committee still holds on.

Suicide.

Michael Dyer leaped from the third-story last night, and killed himself. He was a stranger here, and of Irish nativity.

Raining and disagreeable.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—Cotton quiet; nominally 26c. Flour dull and weak; Howard Street superfine, $5·50@5·75; do. extra, $6·25@7; do. family, $7·25@7·00; City Mills superfine, $5·50@6·50; do. extra, $6·25@7·25; do. family, $7·50@9·75; Western superfine, $5·50@5·75; do. extra, $5·75@6·50; do. family, $7@7·25. Wheat dull and nominal at $1·45@1·50. Corn dull; white, $1·10@1·16; yellow nominally $1@1·10. Oats dull at 57@60c. Rye, $1·10@1·14. Provisions unchanged in every respect. Whisky in good demand and scarce at $1·21@1·22.

GRANT.

The President and His Slanderers.

The New York *Times* of this morning publishes this editorial respecting the slanders upon our President:—

We cannot hope that any denial will silence the slanderers of the President. What they durst not say boldly they suggest by base insinuation. Unable to establish a single point against him, they insist that he shall be held responsible for the acts of persons over whom he exercises no control. They propose to punish him for the follies and sins of Corbin and Butterfield. And having failed to acquire a particle of evidence to establish his connection with these persons, they have dragged in the name of a lady, and have resorted to forgery to furnish a pretext for the assault. The men who employ these tactics are, morally, outlaws. Characterless themselves, they shrink from no trick, however contemptible, from no fraud, however infamous, from no falsehood, however flagrant, to give color and plausibility to their allegations. All arguments with these men is idle; all exposure is to them a matter of indifference.

The case as seen by the public wears a different complexion. The nature and extent of the conspiracy, the standing and motives of the conspirators, are all understood. The slanderers of the President are fully appreciated. Their alliance with Tammany, and the blending of partisan intrigue with gambling and speculative knavery, are thoroughly understood. This knowledge of the assailants of General Grant predisposed the public to judge him favorably. They weighed his character as against theirs, his antecedents, associations, and word against theirs, and accepted his denial of their stories as conclusive. They looked at what purported to be evidence, and discovered that it had no proper reference to him. They called for further proof, and are met with the pretended contents of a letter which on inquiry is declared a forgery.

Falsehood and forgery! Such are the beginning and the end of the means employed by the gold gamblers in their work of defaming the President.

The attempt to complicate the question as affecting the conduct and position of the President by associating him with the speculations of Messrs. Corbin and Butterfield, is equally unavailing. He must be judged only by his acts, they by theirs. The vindication of his character concerns the country; the vindication of theirs concerns principally themselves. It is not our desire or our duty to exempt Mr. Corbin from the penalty of his almost criminal folly, nor to screen General Butterfield from the official investigation which the Treasury is bound to institute into his acts.

—Only the most strenuous exertion of hundreds of men saved the entire rock basis of the Falls of St. Anthony from being undermined by the recent flood.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

Death of the Earl of Derby—A Sketch of His Private and Public Career—His Services in the English Parliament and Ministry.

Symptoms of Trouble in Paris—Spain Tranquil—Eugenie at Cairo—The Fenian Demonstrations.

FROM EUROPE.

The Fenian Prisoners.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The recent reply of Rt. Hon. Mr. Gladstone to the President of the Limerick Amnesty Association, on the subject of the course of the Government towards the imprisoned Fenians, has caused considerable discussion. The London Amnesty Association protested against the sentiments of the Premier. A committee appointed by this body had arranged for a monster open air demonstration on Sunday, but the meeting is likely to be indefinitely postponed, as it has transpired that the Government would suppress it if attempted.

Death of the Earl of Derby.

The Earl of Derby, who has been very ill for a week or two, died this morning, seventy years old.

Spain Tranquil Again.

MADRID, Oct. 23.—The country is tranquil. The Bishop of Alhama and several Protestants have been arrested at Granada.

The French Chambers.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—It is now certain that none of the Deputies will go to the Chamber on the 26th instant, as was at first contemplated by members of the Opposition.

Premonitory Symptoms of Trouble.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The military are collecting in Paris in view of the threatened irregular meeting of the Corps Legislatif on the 26th inst. An imperial manifesto is expected. The Orleanists are active. It is thought that the crisis may restore Rouher to the Cabinet.

Eugenie in Egypt.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—A despatch from Cairo to-day announces the arrival of the Empress Eugenie in that city, where she was well received.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The Bourse closed quiet; Rentes, 71f. 35c.

ANTWERP, Oct. 23.—Petroleum closed firm at 59¼f.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Resigned.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Captain Watson Webb, 3d Artillery, has resigned, to take effect April 20, 1870. He has leave of absence till that date.

Personal.

Major-General Harney has arrived in this city from Dacotah, and had an interview with General Sherman this morning.

The War Office.

General Sherman will continue to discharge the duties of Secretary of War until the arrival of Secretary Belknap.

Boutwell and Grant.

Secretary Boutwell had a long consultation with President Grant this morning.

Financial Statement.

Fractional currency printed for the week, $1,379,900; shipped to Assistant Treasurer, New York, $300,000; do. Boston, $100,000; do. Philadelphia, $100,000; do. St. Louis, Charleston, and New Orleans, each $50,000. United States depositaries Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and Baltimore, each $50,000; do. Buffalo, Mobile, and Louisville, each $25,000; to banks, $507,970. Total shipments, $1,431,970. Securities held for circulating notes, $342,459,950; do. public deposits, $19,278,000. Bank circulation outstanding, $229,732,745. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed, $419,200.

Secretary Fish's Recent Proclamation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The issuing of a proclamation in form by the Secretary of State in reference to certain bonds of the Credit Foncier, Poland, now being offered for sale in this country, which are alleged to have been improperly obtained, or, to use the very language of the proclamation, "stolen from the Bank of Warsaw," is looked upon in diplomatic circles here as going to the very verge of national comity and good will, and as taking a high stand for the Government of the United States in support of what is proper and right. It is a high tribute to the internal laws of Russia by giving them practical effect in this country.

If the laws of Russia annul the bonds in hands of innocent holders, the effect and intent of the proclamation are to render them equally useless here in possession of our citizens, however severe may be their losses. It is not doubted that this action of our Government will lead to some reciprocating act of the Imperial Government, and inspires renewed hope of success in the hearts of all persons interested in the Perkins claims against Russia.

Cabinet Meeting.

There was an informal meeting of the Cabinet to-day, and it is understood the Cuban question was up for consideration. Some important developments are expected soon.

FROM THE WEST.

Another Snow Storm.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—Another heavy snow storm prevailed here last night. This morning the ground was covered with two inches of snow and ice.

Marine Disaster.

The steamer Sally was sunk thirty miles below St. Joseph in the Missouri river yesterday. The boat was valued at $15,000, and insured in the Ætna, Monongahela, and another Pittsburg company for $10,000.

Horrible Murder.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 23.—A horrible murder was committed near Purdy, in this State, on Sunday morning last. Gilbert Combs shot and killed his brother Jacob, who was defending his mother against an attack by Gilbert. The affair grew out of the distribution of the property left by their father. Gilbert had not been arrested up to the last accounts.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Our Late Minister to Paraguay.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—Gen. McMahon, late U. S. Minister to Paraguay, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Berlin from Southampton.

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Derby.

A cable telegram announces the death of one of the most distinguished statesmen which the nineteenth century has produced in England, the venerable Earl of Derby, who held, until within a year or so past, the position of acknowledged leader of the conservative party.

Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, the fourteenth Earl of Derby, and Baron Stanley, was born on the 29th of March, 1799, at Knowsley Park, Lancashire. The Earldom of Derby, which he inherited, and which now descends to his eldest son, Edward Henry Smith Stanley, styled by courtesy Lord Stanley, was conferred by Henry VII, in 1485, upon the then representatives of the old and heroic Stanley family of Lancashire, for acts of devotion to the sovereign and manly prowess upon the celebrated field of Bosworth. It has thus remained in the Stanley family for nearly four centuries, and during that long period the title has been borne by many of the most illustrious men who figure in the history of England. For more than two centuries the Earls of Derby also held the sovereignty of the Isle of Man, under the suzerainty of the King of England, and it was not until the reign of George III that this sovereignty was transferred to the British Crown.

At an early age, the late Earl was sent to Eton College, from which institution, after the customary term of residence, he was entered as a student of Christchurch College, Oxford. During his academic career he attained to more than ordinary distinction, but never graduated. In 1821, when he had scarcely attained his majority, he entered upon his long political career, being returned in that year as a member of Parliament for the borough of Stockbridge. It was not until March 30, 1824, however, that he ventured to address the House. Concerning this speech, which was upon the Manchester Gaslight bill, Hansard, the chronicler of Parliament, says that Mr. Stanley addressed the House "in a maiden speech of much clearness and ability." Following up the success which attended his first effort, he soon attained a high reputation as a debater, and took rank among the most prominent leaders in the Whig opposition to the then ministry of Lord Liverpool.

In 1826 his constituency was transferred to the borough of Preston, Lancashire, and on the 11th of March in the following year he entered upon a Government office, becoming Under-Secretary for the Colonies in the administration of Canning. This office he continued to hold after Canning's death, retaining it until the dissolution of the Goderich (Earl of Ripon) Cabinet, in January, 1828. The three years of the Wellington government which followed this change found Mr. Stanley among the first and most eloquent of the prominent men who then sat in the House of Commons. In 1830, when the reform Cabinet of Lord Grey was formed, he accepted the position of Chief Secretary of Ireland, one involving great labor and responsibility, together with a seat in the Cabinet, an honor which is rarely united with that appointment. Being required, according to the custom, to resign his seat in Parliament and go before his Preston constituents for re-election, he did so and sustained defeat at the hands of the radical agitator, Henry Hunt; but he was soon after returned for the borough of Windsor, on the retirement of Sir Hussey Vivian. He continued to represent this borough until 1832, when he secured a seat for one of the divisions of Lancashire.

In the great Parliamentary struggle of 1832-3, which resulted in the passage of the reform bill, the church temporalities bill, and the bill to establish national education in Ireland, Mr. Stanley took a brilliant and effective part. His speeches during that stormy session, in reply to the fierce assaults of Daniel O'Connell, Richard Labor Sheil, and others, are splendid efforts of parliamentary eloquence. In 1833 Mr. Stanley exchanged the troublesome office of Chief Secretary for Ireland for that of Secretary of State for the Colonies. He was nominated to this post with the special object of carrying the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, which was effected under his auspices.

In the following year, on the death of his grandfather and the succession of his father to the earldom, he became known by the courtesy title of Lord Stanley, and in the same year retired from the Cabinet in company with Sir James Graham, the Earl of Ripon, and the Duke of Richmond, in consequence of his and his three colleagues' non-concurrence with the ministerial proposition to appropriate the surplus funds of the Irish Church Establishment for secular education.

In the brief administration of Sir Robert Peel (Dec., 1834, to April, 1835), Lord Stanley refused to take office. But long before the six years of the Whig dominion under Lord Melbourne had elapsed, he and his followers, facetiously known as "the Canning leaven of the Whig administration," were found voting steadily with the conservative opposition, as avowed members of the conservative party. In 1841 the Whigs went out of office, and Sir Robert Peel formed a cabinet in which Lord Stanley occupied a seat as Colonial Secretary.

In 1844, while his father was still living, he was summoned by writ to the House of Peers as Baron Stanley of Bickerstaffe, and assumed the leadership of the conservative party in that body. When Sir Robert Peel resolved, in 1845, to adopt a free-trade policy and remove prohibitive duties on foreign grain and breadstuffs, Lord Stanley left the Cabinet and became the leader of the protectionist opposition.

When, in December, 1845, Sir Robert tendered his resignation to the Queen, Lord Stanley was invited by her Majesty, at the instance of Lord John Russell, to form a protectionist Cabinet, but he resolutely declined the offer. During the six years of Lord John Russell's tenure of the premiership, Lord Stanley added to his already high fame as an orator and a statesman by his frank, manly, and magnanimous course as the leader of the opposition in the hereditary branch of the legislature. His speech on the Irish poor laws in 1849, his speech on the affairs of Greece in 1850, and his famous explanation of the reasons why he declined the premiership when offered to him in February, 1851, when Lord John Russell's ministry were defeated in the House of Commons on Mr. Locke King's motion for an extension of the franchise, are among the most remarkable of his forensic efforts.

On June 30, 1851, on the death of his father at the advanced age of 76, he succeeded to the earldom and the vast ancestral estates in England and Ireland which are attached to it. On February 20, 1852, Lord John Russell having sustained another defeat on the Militia bill, Lord Derby was again called by the Queen to construct a Cabinet, and succeeded in performing the task within a week after the overthrow of the Whig chieftain. In July of the same year Parliament was dissolved, and the new Parliament assembled in December. On one of the first test divisions the ministry were defeated by a majority of 19 in an unusually full house, and after ten months' tenure of office, they were succeeded by the so-called coalition Cabinet, of which the Earl of Aberdeen was the head. When in his turn this last-mentioned nobleman was driven from power, the seals of office were again offered to and declined by Lord Derby, and finally entrusted to the care of Lord Palmerston, who continued to hold them until 1858, when, by the same majority of 19 by which Lord Derby was overthrown six years before, Palmerston was defeated by the adoption of Mr. Milner Gibson's amendment on the second reading of the Conspiracy to Murder bill.

On the resignation of Lord Palmerston, Lord Derby was again summoned into the presence of the Queen, and entrusted by her with the formation of a Cabinet. In June, 1852, the Derby ministry was again overthrown, sustaining a defeat in the House of Commons by a majority of thirteen, on a vote of want of confidence, having just previously dissolved Parliament and made an appeal to the country. Lord Palmerston was in consequence restored to the premiership, with Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the 12th of March, 1866, Mr. Gladstone introduced in the House of Commons his first Reform bill. On the motion for a second reading of this bill, the Government was sustained by a bare majority of five votes, and was subsequently defeated by a majority of eleven, on a successful amendment affecting the scope of the proposed enfranchisement. This defeat forced the Whig Ministry, of which Lord John Russell became the head in October, 1865, in consequence of Lord Palmerston's death, to resign, and the seals of office were again entrusted to the hands of Lord Derby. During the seven years which he had passed on the opposition benches, Mr. Disraeli gradually rose to the position of actual leader of the Conservatives, although the venerable nobleman who had so long swayed the councils of the party was still its ostensible head. The tactics which resulted in the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's Reform bill were guided, if not dictated, by Mr. Disraeli, and when the new Ministry came into power in July, 1866, he was not only the Government leader in the Commons, but practically the head and front of the Ministry.

With that tact and foresight which have always characterized this great master of political intrigue, he developed, in his speech on the address to the throne on the opening of the session of 1866-67, the fact that the Premier and himself were determined to hold at bay the liberal sentiment of the country, and at the same time maintain their position at the head of the government, by introducing a Reform measure under conservative auspices. The other members of the Cabinet were treated as mere cyphers in this matter, and it received the slur of being styled "a combination of Disraeli and Debrett." Mr. Disraeli, in his speech, stated that the Ministers regarded the question of reform as now beyond the range of party debate, and that it need no longer affect the fate of the Cabinet. A moderate Reform bill was accordingly introduced into the House of Commons, but this action caused the resignation of a portion of the Cabinet, and within a week it was withdrawn. In March, 1867, an amended bill, more liberal in its scope, was introduced by the Government, and after withstanding the assaults of the opposition and sustaining material modifications, was finally passed.

Mr. Disraeli having by his conduct of this measure become the acknowledged leader of the conservatives, Lord Derby, a few days after the opening of the Parliamentary session of 1868, retired from the position which he held as nominal head of the Cabinet, and the ambition of his "right-hand man" was finally satiated with the Premiership. Lord Derby had entered upon office for the last time with reluctance, and the infirmities of age caused him to decline to serve any longer as the mere figure-head of the Disraeli Government. From the time of his retirement he continued in feeble health, and his death at the mature age of sixty-eight years has given rise to no surprise.

The late Earl was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford on the death of the Duke of Wellington, in 1852, a position to which his rare culture and valuable literary labors justly entitled time. His most prominent work was a translation of Homer, published a year or so ago, and received with universal favor. On the 31st of May, 1825, the deceased was married to the Hon. Emma Caroline Wilbraham, a daughter of Edward, Lord Skelmersdale. Three of their children, two sons and a daughter, died in infancy, and three survive. The eldest son, commonly known as Lord Stanley, who succeeds to the title and estates, has long figured in the politics of Great Britain, having held several Cabinet positions, including that of the Secretaryship of State for India, to which he was the first one appointed, and in the late Conservative Ministry that of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Hon. Frederic Arthur Stanley, the second son, is an officer in the British army, and the third child is a daughter.

HENRY COOPER.

A Sketch of the New Senator from Tennessee.

After a very exciting contest the Tennessee Legislature yesterday elected Mr. Henry Cooper United States Senator, in place of Mr. Fowler, whose term expires in 1871, defeating ex-President Johnson by a vote of 55 to 51. The result was not altogether unexpected. Some time ago the name of the Senator elect was mentioned in connection with the position, the antagonism of Etheridge and Johnson being too intense to admit of their supporters coalescing upon the one or upon the other. Indeed, Mr. Johnson's friends stood by him to the last, when they were defeated by the joint votes of the extreme radicals and ex-secessionists, which strange combination of antipodal elements was brought about by mutual hatred of Johnson.

It seems, however, after all that the ex-President is not so badly beaten. If he failed of an election he at least had the consolation of witnessing the triumph of one of his warmest personal friends and the ignominious rout of his opponents. The Senator elect, Mr. Cooper, is well known in Tennessee. He was born in Maury country, in that State, during the early part of the present century, and is now a man in the prime of life. He is a brother of Edward Cooper, well known to our readers as the secretary of President Johnson during his administration. He moved to Bedford county at an early age, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. After a few years his practice became large, and he was known as one of the ablest lawyers in the State.

About the year 1850 Mr. Cooper married, and during the same year he first entered into political life. At this time he was elected to the State Legislature by a majority of some 500 votes, after a most exciting contest. At the next election he was opposed by the most popular and influential man in the county, and his defeat by several hundreds was regarded as a matter of absolute certainty. Mr. Cooper, however, entered upon the canvass with great energy and determination. He imparted to his supporters the same spirit he possessed, and the result was that upon the largest vote ever polled in Bedford up to that time, he was returned to the Legislature by a majority of twenty. In politics he was a Whig, and, indeed, never has voted a Democratic ticket that we are aware of. When the Rebellion broke out he did not hesitate a moment to avow his devotion to the Union, and his unalterable purpose never to give his support to the secession cause. During the entire war his course was consistent with his stanch Unionism, so that he will appear before the Senate of the United States with a record as acceptable as that of Senator Sumner.

Upon ex-President Johnson being appointed Governor of Tennessee, soon after the fall of Nashville, he tendered a State judgeship to Mr. Cooper, who accepted the offer and served in that position until 1866, when he resigned for the purpose of accepting a chair in the Faculty of the Cumberland University of Lebanon. His career on the bench was most honorable. Several times during his term

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

CHOPS AND TOMATO SAUCE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The anti-administration newspapers, in their anxiety either to injure Gen. Grant personally, or to affect the November elections, are making a use of the developments of the gold conspiracy which long ago passed the limits of propriety and is now becoming ridiculous. What may have been the schemes of Messrs. Fisk, Gould and Corbin for creating a corner in the gold market interests the Grand Jury just now rather more than it does anybody else; and we hope if the conspirators can be reached by the law, the law will make an example of them. If General Butterfield has been in league with them—of which we may await proof—it will not be difficult to say what ought to be done with him, and we shall certainly not be his apologists. But as for President Grant, it seems to us more and more clear every day that his hands are entirely clean of this matter. Out of the facts thus far brought to light, Sergeant Buzfuz himself would hardly try to make a case against him.

Of course, if Grant was in the ring, the conspirators could have the market all their own way. There would be no need of buying up other officers, corrupting General Butterfield, corrupting General Porter, tapping telegraph wires, or persuading the President to increase the volume of currency, on the pretext that it was needed for the movement of the crops. Yet what was their course? It is said they schemed with Mr. Corbin to secure the appointment of a Treasurer in New York whom they supposed they could trust; what did they want of him if they had the President? It is said they offered a bribe to General Porter, who refused it; what need of bribing Grant's Secretary, if they had Grant himself? They resorted to extraordinary means for getting the earliest intelligence of the action of the Government in relation to sales of gold; why should they, if the head of the administration was in league with them? They represented to the President that selling gold just now would be the ruin of the farmers, and disastrous to the Erie Railroad; why on earth should they do that, if Grant was in the plot for keeping gold locked up?

The testimony upon which these extraordinary accusations against the President's integrity are based is like nothing in history or fiction, except the celebrated letters put in evidence by the counsel for the plaintiff in the suit of Bardell vs. Pickwick. Mr. Corbin is a member of the ring, and General Grant has the misfortune to be his brother-in-law. Gracious heavens! gentlemen, are the liberties of our country and the property of our fellow-citizens to be trifled away by such shallow artifices as these? Mrs. Grant writes to Mr. Corbin about the children, and adds: "My husband is very much annoyed at your speculations." Gentlemen of the jury, what does this mean? "This is not an open, fervent, eloquent epistle, breathing nothing but the language of affectionate attachment, but a covert, sly, underhanded communication." Are "the children" nothing but a synonym for "the bonds?" When this monster, bearing the outward form and semblance of a man, bids his wife write that he is "annoyed," is it understood by his confederates in iniquity that he means "it is all right?" Mr. Corbin begs the President to forbid further sales of gold, and is told in reply that the President is very much annoyed by his speculations; fears to be unconsciously influenced; insists that his schemes shall be brought to an end. Ah! gentlemen, this letter must be viewed with a cautious and suspicious eye. There is a hidden meaning under every word, a secret known only to the initiated, an interpretation at which we can only arrive by taking every part of it in a sense exactly contrary to that which is expressed. Chops! Gracious heavens! And tomato sauce!

There is one part in the confession of Mr. Jay Gould which deserves, perhaps, another word. He says that Mr. Corbin represented the profits on a certain transaction in gold to be for the benefit of Mrs. Grant. In the first place, if Mr. Corbin did say so, there is no evidence that he told the truth—no reason why he may not have been a "striker of the lobby." In the second place, if Mrs. Grant did speculate, there is no evidence that she did so with the knowledge or consent of her husband, or that she knew any more about the intentions of the Government than was known by all the world. She would not have been the first woman who ever speculated in Wall street without her husband's knowledge. In the third place, whether Corbin invested for Mrs. Grant or not, the President's innocence is evident from his action, which was directly *against the interests of the Ring;* for when the conspiracy had got headway, and there was every prospect that gold would rise to 200, he did what all their pipe-laying had been intended to prevent his doing; he did interfere; he did cause the Treasury gold to be thrown upon the market; and he did scatter their combination to the winds.

THE WEST AND THE SOUTH.

From the N. Y. Times.

From the doings of the Louisville Convention some Southern journalists are deriving strange lessons. From things commercial they pass to things political. Business intercourse they make a foundation for a partisan compact, with a resuscitated Democracy as its ultimate result. "Ohio will range herself alongside of the South," says an enthusiastic Georgian, "with Illinois, Indiana, and the other great Western States, bound to us by the ties of trade and a common interest." What the alliance will end in the same oracle explains:—"A Democracy more invincible and more perfect masters of the situation than the party have ever been before, even in the days of Andrew Jackson."

Dreams of this sort have been revealed before now by the very men who exult over the prospect of West and South united for political purposes. "The ties of trade and a common interest" were relied upon in 1860 to make England the ally of the Confederacy. "The English manufacturers," it was said, "could not live without the cotton-growing States, and to their just influence the English Government must yield." A brief experience dispelled that delusion. And though throughout the war England played fast and loose, her rulers saw other ties and other interests than those of which the South was the centre.

The West, too, was claimed by the South as its natural ally. Then, as now, "ties of trade" and "a common interest" were phrases with which Southern people cheated themselves into a belief that the West would sooner or later help them. The mistake did not last long. The West never for a moment hesitated. It was a unit for the Union. And it contributed more freely than any other part of the country to the power that crushed the Rebellion. "Ties of trade" were as nothing when a patriotic duty was to be performed.

So it will be still. The West is the growing power on this continent, and perhaps these Northern seaboard States have not as yet begun to realize the import of its growth. The South, on the contrary, cultivates it assiduously. The various commercial conventions exhibit West and South in intimate fellowship. They have common ends to serve, and common enterprises in view for their promotion. To this extent the "ties of trade" have a certain significance. They foreshadow changes in the current of trade which the people of this section cannot afford to wholly disregard.

But, politically considered, the West is more likely to control the South than to be controlled by it. On fiscal and financial questions they are probably not far apart. When, however, Georgia Democrats take ground against the Union policy which the West and the North, united, shaped and sustain, they commit an egregious blunder. With the Democracy which made war upon the Union, and now makes war upon reconstruction, the West holds no fellowship. It decides in matters of that nature without pausing to estimate the value of "ties of trade." It is devoted to the Union, and to the Republican party as the party of the Union. Ohio and Iowa have just pronounced their verdict, and its tenor is unmistakable. Could Indiana and Illinois be heard from, their judgment would be the same. The West has a "common interest" with the industry and commerce of the South, but none with its Democracy.

OUR MINISTER AT THE TUILERIES.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States near the Court of the Tuileries, finds himself straitened for pecuniary means to keep up the dignity of his station. In plain English, Elihu is hard up. His limited salary will not permit him to make his bills as big as his love of magnificence desires. Our niggardly Congress only allows him $17,000 a year, gold, which is not near enough, so he writes home for an extra allowance of $15,000 for "contingent expenses," or what a lady would call pin-money. That he thinks will relieve his present distress, and when it is exhausted he will call again.

Some of our plain, hard-working citizens may perhaps want to know how Minister Washburne contrives to spend so much money. His $17,000 a year, gold, is equal to about $22,000 in currency, and one would think that that ought to suffice even for a foreign minister. But they forget the pernicious effect of bad example even on a Republican politician. Mr. Washburne, while he was in Congress, was the very incarnation of retrenchment and economy. He had a keen scent for every symptom of extravagance in the use of the public funds, and denounced it most virtuously. Of plain education, frugal habits, and democratic tastes, he was the very man of all men to send as our representative to the most luxurious of modern capitals. It was to have been expected that he should deport himself there like a Spartan at the Court of Xerxes, and rebuke by his example the wanton luxury of the gaudy Parisians. But, as it was said of Bishop Colenso that he went to Africa to convert the natives, and the natives converted him, so Washburne has been seduced from his primitive purity by the attractions of Parisian splendor. He has taken a suite of costly apartments; he has been feasted and flattered, and has given feasts in return to his new-found friends. He has gone to Court, and presented to the Emperor and Empress hundreds of rich and aristocratic American snobs, who, of course, must entertain and be entertained by their official representatives. He has also been at Baden and Hombourg for his health, both very expensive places. Thus, in the mad whirl and carnival of Parisian revelry, and in the pleasures of the great German watering places, $17,000 in gold has disappeared like a soap bubble. It is the old story of the frog and the ox. In trying to emulate his brother diplomatists, with salaries paid out of royal coffers, Washburne's purse has collapsed; and now he piteously cries to the American people to fill it for him.

When a man of such stern and incorruptible virtue as Washburne fails in resisting the blandishments of European diplomatic life, what hope is there for weaker aspirants? And is it not evident that our missions abroad ought to be summarily given up? They are only traps and pitfalls for unsuspecting innocence, and it is cruel to maintain them.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE GOLD RING.

From the N. Y. World.

The thickening mass of embarrassing disclosures, and particularly the circumstantial statements of Mr. Jay Gould, printed in several of the city papers on Thursday, bring the operations of the gold gamblers so nearly home to General Grant, that something more seems necessary, in the way of exculpation, than the simple denial contained in his recent letter to Mr. Bonner. It was a painful and mortifying necessity for the President of the United States to be constrained to vindicate his official honor by the publication of such a letter: it is doubly painful and mortifying that the accumulation of new evidence renders his simple denial insufficient, and calls for more ample and conclusive rebutting testimony. If Mr. Jay Gould has made false statements, it is possible to prove them false. Until such proof is furnished, the recent gold speculation must seem to the public to be brought scandalously near the doors of the President. The evidence of his complicity is not conclusive; but unless Mr. Gould's credibility can be shaken and destroyed, the President must stand before the country in a most unenviable light. Mr. Gould does not deal in vague assertions. His statements are definite and specific, giving names, dates, and circumstances, and therefore admitting of easy disproof if they are not founded upon facts. Until his credit as a witness is successfully impeached, the transactions must have a very ugly look. Mr. Gould asserts:—

1. That his intimacy with Mr. Corbin, General Grant's brother-in-law, has been close and confidential, and that during the summer their meetings and interviews were almost daily.

2. That General Butterfield was appointed Assistant Treasurer by Mr. Corbin's influence and with a view to favor his speculations: that it was at first intended that Catherwood, Corbin's son-in-law, should be Assistant Treasurer, but it was thought that this appointment would be attended with too much danger, and Catherwood was bought off by a promise of one-fourth of the profits made by Corbin and Gould. Butterfield was pitched upon as a man well calculated to cloak the contemplated speculation.

3. That General Grant advanced to Corbin ten or twelve thousand dollars to be used as a margin in a speculation in bonds, and that Corbin's brokers purchased $500,000 worth of bonds to be carried with this margin on account of the President.

4. That Mr. Gould had a personal interview with the President in the summer, at Corbin's house, in which the President told Gould that no gold would be sold before the 1st of November, beyond the regular monthly two millions, and that this information was the basis of the speculation.

5. That Mrs. Grant was in the speculation; half a million of gold having been purchased on her account at 132, which was sold when the price had risen to 137, and the profit, amounting to $25,000, was remitted to her.

6. That when Secretary Boutwell had decided to sell gold and break down the speculation, the President gave a peremptory order to Boutwell forbidding the sale, and that this order was given at the instigation of Corbin.

7. That the final order for the sale of gold was not given until after Corbin had represented to the President that he was out of the speculation.

Everybody must perceive that this is a most damaging array of facts, if the allegations of Mr. Gould are to be accepted as true. They are fatal to Corbin, ruinous to Butterfield, derogatory to Mrs. Grant, and they compromise the President himself, as it cannot easily be believed that Mrs. Grant would have gone into so heavy an operation as the purchase of half a million of gold without the knowledge and connivance of her husband. At the very least, it is a matter which needs to be cleared up; for unless Mr. Gould can be confronted with attested facts and convicted of falsehood, the President's denial, made at the instance of Mr. Bonner, cannot protect his reputation.

Why does not Mr. Corbin come before the public with a formal and circumstantial denial? He is an old journalist and a recent contributor to the editorial columns of the *Times;* a man accustomed to address the public through the press, and perfectly competent to his own defense, if he has a defensible case. A statement from him was promised by the *Evening Post* some ten days ago; but he has not yet ventured to make it. He has made an abundance of verbal denials; but his solemn asseverations have been contradicted by an array of evidence and affidavits that prostrates all belief in his veracity. Under such circumstances, his protracted silence looks to the public like a tacit confession. Considering that not merely his own reputation, but that of the President, is involved, it seems a fair presumption that, if he had any defense to offer, he would make haste to lay it before the public, especially as the President himself has felt constrained to make disclaimers in a published letter. If Mr. Corbin had anything pertinent to say, he should have saved the President from this humiliating necessity. The conviction is universal, that Corbin was up to his eyes in the speculation and probably its original instigator; and Mr. Gould's disclosures, that General Grant was in a $300,000 speculation in bonds, and Mrs. Grant in a $500,000 speculation in gold, create a necessity for a better defense than has yet been offered, before the President can be fully acquitted in the public judgment. There is, possibility of his innocence; but appearances are too strongly against him to allow the matter to stand in its present light.

General Butterfield has not cleared himself, and is not removed. The vindication which he attempted a few mornings since in the *Times* is sufficient to condemn him. His very exculpation is inconsistent with his probity as an officer. Nobody can believe that a tall agent of Fisk could have stood close by him in his office on that memorable Friday, and have read over his shoulder all the official telegrams he received from Washington, without his connivance. Whether he was guilty, or only green, he is equally unfit for his important position. Why does not the President remove him? Is he afraid to put so guilty, or at least so leaky, a man out of office? Is Butterfield in possession of secrets which would connect General Grant more directly with the speculation as its secret abettor? Even apart from Gould's disclosures, Butterfield's own defense takes away all excuse for continuing him in office for a single day. Nobody believes that a tall messenger of the gold ring was looking over his shoulder and reading all his despatches without his complicity. Why does the President hesitate to turn him out?

If it had been Andrew Johnson, instead of Ulysses Grant, to whom such facts had been brought so nearly home, how all the Republican organs would have howled! What a clamor they would have raised! Especially if President Johnson had been notoriously in the habit of accepting profuse and expensive gifts and in return bestowing important offices upon their authors. Had it been Johnson instead of Grant, nothing short of impeachment would have satisfied the Republicans; and if the evidence had been believed, conviction would doubtless have followed. We will not treat General Grant with such reckless want of candor as was practised towards Mr. Johnson. All we have to say is, that the disclosures are too damaging to be safely ignored; but if the President or his friends make a successful vindication, none will welcome it more heartily, or more cheerfully admit its force, than ourselves. The reputation of the country is too deeply involved in the integrity of its first magistrate, for us to desire that Mr. Gould's charges should be substantiated.

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BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION.
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.
MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.
The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.
Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.
UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.
Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.
Polite Saleslaies in attendance.
A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction antced.
9 3 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
11 2 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS
AND
GENTS' NOVELTIES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
5 27 3rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.
The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety
OF
FULL AND HALF-BOUND
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.
To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
Blank Book Manufactory
OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
9 23 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest price for cash. 12 4f

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstu6m

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

CHOICE NEW BUCKWHEAT,
FIRST OF THE SEASON,
Just received and for sale by
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $14 PER DOZEN. 9 25

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY TRIPS UP THE DELAWARE.—The splendid and commodious steamer EDWIN FORREST will leave ARCH street wharf at 8 o'clock, and Megargee's wharf, Kensington, at 8½ o'clock A. M., for Florence Heights and White Hill, touching each way at Bridesburg, Tacony, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, and Robbins' wharf; returning, leaves White Hill at 4·45 P. M., and Bristol, 5·45. Fare each way, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents. 7 8 stf

SUNDAY TRIPS.—THE SPLENdid Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will leave Philadelphia (Chesnut street wharf) at 10½ and 6 o'clock P. M.; Megargee's wharf, Kensington, at 2 o'clock P. M. for Burlington and Bristol. Touching at Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 8½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Fare, 25c. Excursion, 40c. 7 8 stf

DAVID FLEMMING,
CIGAR BOX MANUFACTURER,
No. 625 COMMERCE Street, above Market.
Orders filled at the shortest notice. 14 1m

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount the above Bonds at
85 CENTS AND INTEREST.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 4 1t2 31 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES BONDS
BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.
GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. COUPONS CASHED.
PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.
COLLECTIONS
MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 1t2 31

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26 3

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. (12 2

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
E. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe. 1 2 1f

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD. 10 5 3m

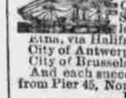
CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26 1

SHIPPING.


FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Antwerp, via Halifax, Tuesday, Oct. 19, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$30
To London..... 105 | To London..... 40
To Paris..... 115 | To Paris..... 47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax..... 20 | Halifax..... 15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer... 45 | St. John's, N.F., by Branch Steamer... 30
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$90
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 3 No. 230 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN, will sail on THURSDAY, October 28, at 1 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 1f DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 8 5 Pier 19 North Wharves.
B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

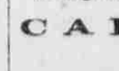
PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent.
5 25 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1 y

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
9 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

CARRIAGES.


GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street.
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., 8 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23, 1869.

Really!

Several of the newspapers have given graphic accounts of the appearance in the street of John Real, the ruffian who killed Policeman Smedick, and was some months ago condemned to be hung. In truth, Real has never been out of prison, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. There are scores of people who are willing to swear that they have seen him any time within the past three months at various matches of base ball, in billiard saloons, at the theatre, on the street, and in front of hotels. They are all mistaken. The real Real has been quietly reposing all that time in the Tombs. The explanation is, a certain peripatetic in this city, who spends most of his time in Broadway, or in the more notorious of the saloons that sprinkle it, bears a very great resemblance to the prisoner. The very Warden of the Tombs was deceived one day this week, and was ready to take his oath that Real had escaped, and was sunning himself along the Bowery. During his imprisonment Real has been upon his good behavior, like Mr. Varley, or John Allen, or any other ruffian who has been advertised to lead a pure and repentant life. All the murderers and manslaughterers don't go to heaven; some of them get pardoned and remain in New York.

A Fat Man's Race.

The Fat Men's Club has challenged the fatness of Great Britain to test the claims of American clams and American roast-beef and plum-pudding. After these dainties have been partaken of, there is to be an "international" rowing contest on the Hudson river. An East river boat-builder is already at work building a splendid double-scull row-boat, capable of sustaining nearly eighteen hundred pounds of solid matter. It is expected to be ready at the opening of navigation in the spring. It is stated that the race will probably come off near Poughkeepsie, and the fat men on this side of the water will go into training at once.

Counterfeit Conscience and Counterfeit Currency.

A very old offender, who had a large quantity of both the above-named articles in his possession, has returned to Colonel Whitney, Chief of the Secret Service Division in this city, about eight thousand dollars' worth of counterfeit twenty-five cent stamps, inclosing with them a letter written in a style of maudlin eloquence, and begging that no further proceedings may be taken against him. He announces his intention (D. V.) of abandoning "shoving the queer" forever, calls New York a Sodom, and confesses that it took him six years to accrue the eight thousand. His repentance will be taken for granted by the authorities here, unless he should return to the city. He has been extensively engaged in the counterfeiting business for many years here, and is only too well known at headquarters in Mulberry street.

The Cancan at Central Park Garden,

The *Cancan* held high carnival last evening at Central Park Garden. The establishment has not hitherto been found to pay very well, but it paid last night. The ladies were for the most part clad in tights, and the observer had the opportunity of seeing how the Naked Drama looked off the stage. It is invigorating to observe that the more a fast woman takes off her legs, the more she puts on her face. So far as her nether extremities are concerned, she leaves nothing between our eyesight and her skin but a thin guise of silk, so thin as to be almost transparent. But she compensates for this by the layers of powder and rouge wherewith she coats her lips and cheeks. This was beautifully exemplified at the Central Park Garden. I should like to see how all those painted beauties would look with their faces freshly washed. A great deal is gained, however, when it is quietly conceded that the countenance is painted, and that the deportment of the demoiselles is to be in accordance with that fact. Can-can was the deportment on Friday evening—such can-can as was never seen on the boards of the French Theatre, but as was possibly visible at the theatrical masked balls given there last winter. The question among many of the fair ones present was how much leg and how little waist could simultaneously be exposed, and if the girth of the one, at its thickest part, could be made equal to the girth of the other, the success was complete.

The De Riviere Case

still drags, and there seems to be no definite settlement of it in prospect. Mademoiselle Helene Stille, the reputed wife of De Riviere, and one of the most interested parties, is at present busy in going around to the various newspaper offices, glibly talking to managing editors, and endeavoring to bring them to her way of thinking, and refreshing herself at intervals by referring to such originals of De Riviere's letters as she may have in her keeping. She is a natty, bright-looking, well-dressed young woman, apparently not more than twenty-four or five years of age. She is a most fluent and rapid talker, and, if French born, has mastered the English language so well that the accent is no more noticeable than it would be in an American who had so long habituated himself to the use of the continental languages of Europe as, to some extent, to have become awkward in the use of English. Her manners are prepossessing, and her tones are low and insinuating. She has the brisk confidence of one who has seen a good deal of the world, and upon whom the world's lessons have not been by any means lost.

Carlotta Patti

gave her last evening concert for the present last night. To-day she gives a matinee performance at Steinway Hall, and on Monday sings in Brooklyn. After which, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and the West come in for their share.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT a first-rate Saturday night bill is offered, in which the entire company will appear. The performance will commence with the interesting drama of *Hunted Down*, and will conclude with *The Robber's Wife*. The public are beginning to find out what a really fine company of actors Miss Keene has collected about her, and what excellent entertainment is offered at this, the most elegant theatre in the United States. The house has been crowded every night this week, and standing room only has been obtainable shortly after the opening of the doors.

In compliance with a general request, *Masks and Faces* is announced for early repetition.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Booth will appear in the drama of *Bon Cæsar de Bazan* and *The Taming of the Shrew*. This evening *Richard III* will be performed.

On Monday Mr. Booth will appear in *The Stranger* and *The Taming of the Shrew*.

Lost at Sea, a new drama by Boucicault and H. J. Byron, is announced as in active preparation.

AT THE ARCH Buckstone's comedy of *Married Life* and the drama of *Dick Turpin* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel performance will be given this evening.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S MINSTRELS will open on Monday evening at the hall on Seventh street, below Arch (late Theatre Comique), with a large troupe. The house has been redecorated and improved, and a number of arrangements made for the comfort and convenience of the audience. This troupe of minstrels achieved a decided success last summer at the Arch Street Theatre, and they determined to locate permanently in this city. They promise that an attractive variety of entertainments shall be presented, and there is no reason why they should not fill their pretty little theatre nightly with delighted crowds.

THE CIRCUS will give its last performances this afternoon and evening, in Eighth street, between Race and Vine.

On Monday it will open at Bristol.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give their first matinee of the season to-day, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at Musical Fund Hall.

A GRAND CONCERT, in aid of the German Theatre, will be given on Tuesday evening next, at the Academy of Music. The performance will be under the direction of Mr. Isaac L. Rice, and the following artists and singing societies have been secured for the occasion:—Mr. Emil Gasbel, Mr. Wenzel Kopta, the Maennerchor, the Harmonie chorus of mixed voices, the Sængerbund, and a grand orchestra led by Mr. Carl Sentz.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The third lecture of this series will be delivered on Monday evening at the Academy of Music by Miss Olive Logan, who will discourse upon "Girls." Miss Logan was once a girl herself, and as her subject is one that she thoroughly understands, we may expect that it will be discussed in an appreciative spirit. Miss Logan will also give some good advice to my young men as to how they ought to behave towards the girls if they desire to win their regards, so that her lecture will probably be at once entertaining and edifying.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A meeting of delegates from different fire companies was held last evening at the public house Poplar street, below Tenth, to make arrangements for the reception of the Friendship Fire Company, on their arrival in this city this evening. John L. Fiss was elected Chief Marshal, and William Harding and James Dearden Aids.

On motion the following route was decided on:—The line to form at Broad and Callowhill streets, march up Broad to Green, down Green to Fifth, up Fifth to Poplar, up Poplar to Eleventh, up Eleventh to Girard avenue, down Girard avenue to Fifth, up Fifth to Oxford, down Oxford to Howard, up Howard to Norris, down Norris to Amber, up Amber to York, down York to Cedar, down Cedar to Norris, up Norris to Frankford road, and then dismiss.

The following companies will participate in the escort:—Taylor Hose, Union Engine, of Rising Sun, Franklin Engine, of Frankford, and Hand-in-Hand Engine Temperance Guards.

—L. C. McMahon, a resident of Felton, Del., was waylaid and robbed last night, under the following circumstances:—He left New York in the afternoon for Philadelphia, and soon after entered the smoking-car, where he got into conversation with a man who was engaged in reading a New York paper. During the passage he told the man that he wished, on reaching the city, to go to Fourth and Willow streets. On arriving at Sixth street and the Junction road he alighted from the car, the man in question, with two companions, accompanying him. While passing under a bridge the men knocked him down and took from him $218, and then fled. Mr. McMahon remained insensible for some time, but on recovering, went to the Detective Office, where he told the case as stated.

—H. A. Glessner, formerly government storekeeper at the distillery of William Foust, York county, charged with aiding in the fraudulent removal of whisky, has been held for trial. Emanuel Sheffer, a merchant at Glenrock, York county, charged with doing business as a wholesale liquor dealer without having paid a special tax, has also been held for trial. Samuel M. Emmenger was, on the oath of Adam K. Boertner, distiller, who testified that he had paid money to him while acting as a revenue officer, bound over to answer the charge of aiding in the removal of whisky in fraud of the revenue.

—The armory of Companies A and G of the Philadelphia City Guard Regiment, at No. 430 North Third street, was opened last night. It has been neatly fitted up and arranged to meet the requirements of the companies. The officers of the former company are—Captain, F. Brurein; First Lieutenant, George F. Ballier; Second Lieutenant, Jacob Shuler. Of Company G—Captain, E. J. Brodie; First Lieutenant, J. Flaherty; Second Lieutenant, C. Cleckner.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 131¾.

—November 18 will be Thanksgiving Day in Michigan.

—The demand for fractional currency is decreasing.

—The first snow of the season, at Chicago, fell yesterday.

—Geary's majority in the State is 4506, and Williams' 8799.

—The National Horse Fair at Williamsport, Pa., concluded yesterday.

—Alaska Indians, it is said, are peculiarly hostile to Bostonians.

—A number of new post offices have been established in Pennsylvania.

—The Erie Railroad strike did not prevent the regular running of trains.

—Crane's paper mill at Dalton, Mass., was burned down yesterday. Loss, $60,000.

—Pet Halstead denies wishing to buy the old *National Intelligencer* for Senator Sprague.

—The President has recognized Isaac Rivas as Mexican Consul *ad interim* at San Francisco.

—A twenty-second duration shock of earthquake was felt at Springfield about 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

—Jackson and Washington counties, Fla., are held by a band of desperadoes, who defy the revenue officers.

—A Congressional committee is in session in New York to investigate the Paraguayan outrages on American citizens.

—The Cuba still lies at Wilmington, N. C., her case still being under consideration by the United States Commissioner.

—The latest rumor from Alaska is that in the lake country gold is mined at the rate of twenty dollars per day for each miner.

—The committee appointed to examine and report upon the condition of the Central Pacific Railroad has concluded its examinations.

—The State Tax Collector of Florida and his wife were murdered in Washington county, Fla., a few days ago—the seventh murder in this region since October 3.

—Thomas Ewing, Sr., was taken seriously ill with an affection of the heart while making a speech before the United States Supreme Court, at Washington, yesterday.

—General Butterfield, in a letter to Secretary Boutwell, makes a blunt denial of the Fisk-Gould assertions that he was connected with the gold ring, and asks for an official investigation.

—The receipts of the Post Office Department during the last fiscal year were two millions one thousand and nine hundred dollars greater than during 1868, and two millions and a quarter over the estimated returns.

—A man named Maeder, and two accomplices, have been arrested at Louisville, Ky., charged with robbing the People's Bank of that city of $7000 in September last. Part of the misssing money was found in Maeder's possession.

—Minister Washburne, it appears, has not asked for the $15,000 gold for contingent expenses of legation. The representatives of the United States at London, Paris, and St. Petersburg, though, have asked for an allowance of $300 or $400 per year for office rent.

Foreign Affairs.

—On Thursday night the Empress Eugenie arrived at Alexandria.

—Madrid journals want a king at once, and suggest Espartero, with the Duke of Genoa as his successor.

—Senor Orenso has been arrested at Madrid. He is one of the most celebrated of the republicans in the Cortes.

—The Dalmatian rebels have been defeated by troops sent to quell the insurrection, and the province is now quiet.

—The election of Deputies to the Cortes, to fill the places vacated by those who went over to the insurgents, it being considered at Madrid.

—The ultra-radicals of France are urging the workingmen to make a demonstration at the meeting of the Chambers on Tuesday next. The chances for a general revolution are good.

Scrapings.

—Georgia likes its Swiss laborers exceedingly.

—New England is suffering from a plague of cents.

—Velocipedes are only two dollars apiece in Indiana.

—A Californian exhibits a gun that fires three hundred shots a minute.

—A Minnesota church has hung a big triangle in place of a bell.

—Virginia had 47,400 hogsheads of tobacco inspected last year.

—A temporary head-rest for the back of church-pews is advertised.

—"A victim of Bacchanalial immoderation" is short for toper in Chicago.

—A Wisconsin paper mourns editorially over the loss of the editor's horse.

—A wrought-iron beam seventy feet long is on exhibition at the Buffalo Fair.

—Galesburg, Ill., has discovered an Austrian Baron disguised as a hod-carrier.

—Cincinnatians can go buffalo-hunting on the U. P. R. R. for $68 the round trip.

—Beef is two cents a pound in Texas. Some one thinks it must be bully there.

—A policeman at Northfield, Vermont, claims to have walked thirty-six miles in four hours lately.

—A Detroit man has invented a dummy for city railroads which consumes its own smoke and steam.

—Two young men in an Iowa town took out a license to marry the same lady one day recently.

—A Maryland youth has been acquitted for the murder of a negro on account of previous good character.

"PROGRESS."

The Failings and Failures of Two Modern Playwrights.

From the London Tomahawk.

Scene.—A street near the Strand. Enter Dion Boucicault and Tom Robertson, at opposite entrances, meeting.

Dion B.—Do I, indeed, behold the modern Sheridan?

Tom R.—Is this the modern Shakespeare that I see before me? (They laugh heartily and shake hands.)

Dion B. (recovering himself.)—Well, how are you, old boy? I think I am astonishing them with *Formosa*, eh? Got up a sensation this time with a vengeance, havn't I? I've just posted six more letters to the newspapers. The six will be answered by twelve correspondents. Fourteen leading articles will be written upon the eighteen letters. Everybody says nobody ought to go and see it, and that's the very reason everybody comes to see it.

Tom R. (wiping away a tear.)—Precisely the system that made *School* go. Let the correspondents fight about something. That's all you want.

Dion B. (with animation.)—How's *Progress* going on?

Tom R. (with great animation.)—Oh, very well indeed. I have got a good sound plot; besides, you know, I go in for moral lessons. My idea in the piece is to show that we are progressing—always keep pace with the times—never stand still.

Dion B. (laughing sardonically.)—Especially in dramatic matters, eh? We don't, do we?

Tom R. (continuing.)—So I arrange my *dramatis personæ* in this wise:—Old fogies are always talking of the past as better than the present, who always appreciate what was higher than what is, and who are averse to change or improvement in whatever form it may come.

Dion B. (explaining.)—The idiots—men who prefer *Lady Macbeth* to *Formosa!* I hope you lash them well, Tom.

Tom R. (still continuing with increased animation.)—I make my hero an engineer, who comes to survey the grounds of an aristocrat for the purposes of a railway.

Dion B. (interrupting).—Railway! That's good. Had it mechanically in *After Dark*. Got it figuratively in *Formosa*. How do you do it? Do you explode or run off the line?

Tom R. (explaining).—No, the railway is not seen; hero only comes to survey for one. Heroine, relation of old aristocrat, sees him surveying from the window. Falls in love with him because he surveys. Love so powerful that it gives her a fever. Atheistical doctor attends her, finds out her complaint, prescribes for, sends her to sleep, and tells her in her sleep that her love is returned by surveyor, and that old aristocrat has given his consent to her marrying him. Surveyor comes on—meets heroine—grand love scene. Surveyor indifferent, not knowing he is loved. Heroine affectionate, believing herself loved and engaged. Heroine works upon surveyor: surveyor gives way and declares his passion. Heroine happy. Canting old woman comes on, informing heroine that it is only a scheme on the part of doctor and old aristocrat to bring her round from her love-sickness and cure her of her fever, and that surveyor does not love her, but pities her, and has lent himself to the arrangement. Heroine left alone, gets delirious in consequence of conduct of surveyor. Long window at back leading to balcony. Snow seen to fall. Heroine more and more delirious, rushes out of window. Snow falls harder than ever. Heroine tears off all her things in her delirium to get her death. Everybody rushes on. Heroine falls insensible into arms of surveyor. Her teeth chatter as the curtain falls. That's a strong act, isn't it?

Dion B. (with excitement).—By Jove! it's done at last. I've waited for it. I've passed sleepless nights thinking who would be the first to do it. I congratulate you, my dear Tom. You are, indeed, making progress. You are increasing your dramatic reputation with giant strides. I must look to my laurels.

Tom R. (flattered, raising his hat and wiping his brow.)—I'm glad you like the plot as far as I've told you. I'll go on with it.

Dion B. (with gentle irony, interrupting him).—No; don't. Let me continue. Last act. Heroine in a very bad way. Atheistical doctor in attendance. The doctor again prescribes the mixture as before. Tells old aristocrat that she must marry surveyor. Old aristocrat must get consent from still older aristocrat—the Duke of something—not Loamshire, my dear Tom. Sick-room business all over again. More physicking. Surveyor arrives; again declares his love. Heroine repulses him because she has not got old aristocrat's consent. Tableau. The older aristocrat, having overheard her, pushes the door open, and gives his consent. Tableau! The heroine is immediately cured, and marries surveyor. Curtain!

Tom R. (with astonishment).—Why, you know the piece!

Dion B.—(patting him on the back)—Know it, my dear fellow? I should think I did. That rascal, Victorien Sardou, is under sufficient obligations to me to make me well acquainted with him. Didn't I open a thoroughfare for him upon the English stage with his *Seraphine*, in the same way that you opened a thoroughfare for him with his *Degel*, or what you called *A Rapid Thaw!* And to think I shouldn't know *Les Ganaches!* However, it shows progress on your part, old fellow. I'm glad to see, my dear Tom, you are leaving off writing such rubbish as *Caste* and *Ours*, and going in for good healthy dramatic literature, such as *Home*, or *A Breach of Promise*, or *Progress*—you do it much easier; and, as you have got a name as I have, it pays. Remember that it pays. What's the screw?

Tom R. (timidly.)—A mere trifle—£200 a night.

Dion B. (with passionate gesticulations.)—That all! You are spoiling the market, old fellow. Why, the dramatic critic of the *Times* would have done it for that, with a column of *Kudos* in the leading journal into the bargain.

Tom R. (apologetically.)—I think, perhaps, I ought to have had more, because, you see, I go in for dialogue.

Dion B. (placing his glass in his eye and smiling wildly).—Precisely. You write in the English language; Sardou writes in the French, or Benedix in the German. The critics say, "This is thoroughly Tom Robertson," as they used to say of Labiche's farces; in English, "This is thoroughly Maddison Morton." You've got your critics into a groove, old fellow, as I have. Make money. You ought to have had £500 a night for *Les Ganaches*. Bucky, of the Haymarket, or John Hollingshead, of the Gaiety, would have given it you, I've no doubt. (Stopping, and after looking round.) Between ourselves, it's an awful bad piece; but that's all the greater reason why managers would jump at it. It is frightfully discursive, and there is nothing but sickness and physic bottles from the commencement to the end. It's the *Traviata* with the best part cut out—the immorality. The only acting part is the old aristocrat, played by Lafont; and where can you find any actor to play Lafont on the English stage? My system is, train mediocrities; get them respectable. Take this as a rule:—No English actor can "create" a part. The author must create it for him, and it is much easier to do it with a mediocrity than it is with an obstinate first-rate conventional, who fancies he knows more than you do, and spoils your whole idea.

Tom R. (exultingly)—You're right, Dion! But I'm sorry you don't think much of *Les Ganaches*, or, I should say, *Progress*.

Dion B. (affectionately)—I don't say that, old boy; only let them snow hard in the great scene. Have plenty of paper ready—I don't, of course, mean in the front part of the house—and don't snow brown, and you are safe! The snow will bring them down, you'll see.

Tom R. (with emotion)—Thanks! a thousand thanks! It comes out on Saturday, the 18th, at the Globe Theatre. But where are you off to?

Dion B. (with volubility.)—Off to, my dear Tom! I'm so busy that I don't know where to go to first. I've got to superintend *Anonyma*, at the Princess'; then I've got to read my new drama of *Skittles*, at the Gaiety; and after that I've got to put the finishing touches to my new comedy, entitled *Who is Mabel Grey?* which I think is exactly suited for the Holborn!

Tom R. (with envy.)—Well, good-by. I hope *Progress* will be a hit. (They shake hands with fervor.)

Dion B. (with enthusiasm.)—Sure to be. You have done it, old boy: that's enough. You have made *Progress*, my dear Tom—quietly aside—like a crab! (They exeunt severally.)

Personalities.

—Burnside is in New York.

—The Williamses are at Providence.

—Braxton Bragg is going into retiracy.

—Deery charms the Californians at billiards.

—Colored San Franciscans ask for night schools.

—Historian Kinglake is accused of bribing.

—Franz Sigel wins the Germans to radicalism.

—Frank Twain always writes with a goosequill.

—The Moseby-Boyd duel suddenly fell through.

—Father Hecker will speak at the Œcumenical.

—Robeson is fitting up his Washington mansion.

—The Pope has ordered a statue of Mr. Peabody.

—Herman, the prestidigitateur, is "Farewelling."

—Brigham Young is growing extremely plethoric.

—Chicago smashes school children against heaters.

—Hyacinthe begins to abhor obtrusive clergymen.

—Butler and Jenckes are opponents in a chemical case.

—Delano says that potatoes may be used as grain.

—Beecher's sermons they say are growing evanescent.

—Cordova will come down on sensational spouting.

—Nasby has had the measles, and of course is silent.

—Johnson's fate will be settled to-day or to-morrow.

—Greeley arraigns S. J. Tilden for countenancing fraud.

—Cameron will give some *recherche* entertainments this winter.

—Jobson, historian, philosopher, etc., is inflicting Gotham.

—Sheridan will take unto himself a "better half" soon.

—Robert Lincoln is doing a good law business in Chicago.

—Bismark will not allow his tenants to work on Sunday.

—Blondin walks the tight-rope at the Sydenham Crystal Palace.

—Ann Exation is said to be the Girl of the Period in Canada.

—Governor Chamberlain is confined to his house in Brunswick by illness.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* calls George Francis Train "the acrobatic Yahoo."

—Rev. Thomas Noble, an English clergyman, is only an inch taller than Tom Thumb.

—Miss Kellogg gave the New Hartford factory operatives the treat of a concert the other evening.

—Prince Alamayo, son of Theodore, of Abyssinia, wears knickerbockers and eats ice like any Briton.

—Mr. Farnam, owner of the Excelsior Knitting Mills at Troy, is building a $40,000 free church for his operatives.

—Lord Palmerston's step-son, William Cowper, inherits his estate, the legal heir having sold his right of entail some years ago.

—Mr. Seward has reached Manzanilla and thence turns sea-ward.

—Tennyson has left the Isle of Wight, and gone to reside in Hampshire.

—An Illinoisan named Lane, a hundred and ten years long, came to his final turning lately.

—The Right Rev. Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, New York, left for Rome yesterday afternoon to attend the Œcumenical Council.

—Judge R. P. Spalding, late member of Congress from Ohio, is said to be writing a history on greenbacks.

—Admiral Raphael Semmes lectures in Richmond on the 25th inst. before the Young Men's Christian Association.

—Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, it is said, drinks water. Though strange, this is nevertheless a fact worth knowing.

—Secretary Fish is preparing to give one of the most elegant entertainments ever known in the national capital.

—Prince Napoleon is about publishing a treatise on "Universal Peace." This is regarded in Paris as a piece of princely folly.

—Senator Cameron will keep house in Washington this winter. Mrs. McVeigh will grace her distinguished father's household.

—Thousands of cotton pocket handkerchiefs, bearing a likeness of the Paulin murderer, have been sold in Paris for twelve cents each.

—Admiral Farragut's condition has greatly improved, and his physicians now have strong hopes that he will fully recover his health.

—Jubal A. Early has returned to Lynchburg, Va., looking better and in better spirits than at any time since Sheridan sent him whirling up the valley.

—The most determined opponents of President Juarez in Mexico are said to be former liberals who failed to get offices after Maximilian was executed.

—Senator Morton, it is said, is preparing an elaborate speech on the Cuban question, which he intends to hurl at the head of the Senate as soon as it meets.

—Professor Lane has introduced the Continental pronunciation of Latin and Greek at Harvard, and it is to be used hereafter in the instruction of all the classes.

—Luigi Poletti, the most distinguished of the Italian architects, has just died at the age of 77. He directed the reconstruction of the basilica of St. Paul, Rome.

—Ex-President Pierce's estate is estimated at $1,000,000, the bulk of which will probably go to a nephew who is being educated at Princeton College at the expense of the late President.

The Pictured Rocks in Machiasport, Me.

From the Lewistown (Me.) Journal, Oct. 18.

These rocks are situated on Clark's Point, about two miles south of the village of Machiasport. The existence of the Indian hieroglyphics on the rocks at this place was known to the first settlers. The ledge is situated on the shore between high and low water mark, forming a ridge about five feet in height above the adjacent level. It is composed of a highly metamorphosed mica slate. The surface is quite smooth from the action of the ice of the drift period. The upper surface is nearly level, while the southerly portion on which most of the hieroglyphics are written is inclined to an angle of thirty-five degrees.

The hieroglyphics cover a space seven feet wide and twenty-four feet in length. They represent the various wild animals of the region, figures of men and women, a cross, a trident, and quite a number of nondescript figures. One of the animals is ten inches in height and a foot in length. They are distinctly cut in the rock, and show the rude marks of Indian sculpture. The existence of a cross indicates that they were cut after intercourse with the French, which could not have been much over two hundred years ago.

The southerly face contains seventy-five figures, and the level surface thirty-five. The eastern portion of the tablet is composed of pyritiferous slate, which is undergoing decomposition, and as a consequence some of the figures are partially destroyed. Among the animals the moose, deer, and bear are the most conspicuous. A tortoise figures among them. From the great variety of figures, it would seem as though the authors intended it as a list of all the native animals. The work was evidently performed with stone implements.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....5 20 | MOON RISES.....7 15
SUN SETS.....5 29 | HIGH WATER.....3 41

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM W. PAUL, H. C. BUTCHER, S. E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston. E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. barque Agostina, Thom, Hamburg. J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Alexander Young, Young, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Annie E. Stevens, Merrick, Salem, do.
Schr Cloud, Seaman, Richmond, do.
Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, Bridgeport, do.
Schr Rising Sun, Moore, Richmond, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co. Passed at anchor at Overfalls, barque Lepanto; at the Breakwater, a barque and brig, names unknown; off the Brown, Audaman and Sarah Paco; at Brandywine, a brig and schr G. B. McFarland; at the Middle, brig Hope.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Nellie Howe, Merryman, 20 days from Turk's Island, with salt to A. Korr & Bro. Experienced heavy northerly gales the whole passage. 20th inst., 55 miles E. S. E. of Cape Henlopen, spoke ship Aimire, hence for Antwerp.
Br. schr Osseo, Walsh, from Portsmouth, N. B., in ballast to C. C. Van Horn.
Schr M. L. Vankirk, Walker, from Newbern, N. C., with old iron and railroad ties.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, from Boston.
Schr J. Elizabeth, Gandy, from Boston.
Schr Alice B., Alley, from Boston.
Schr S. Washburn, Cook, from Taunton.
Schr J. C. Donahue, Doughty, from Fall River.
Schr Armenia, Cole, from Fall River.
Schr M. Patton, Cummings, from New Bedford.
Schr M. Cummings, Smith, from Cohasset.
Schr H. Little, Godfrey, from Fair Haven.
Schr E. Ewing, Ireland, from New Haven.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamship Tonawanda, for Savannah—Miss E. F. Reiguel, S. H. Trotter, Thos. Biddle and lady, nurse, and four children, L. A. McDowell, lady, and servant, N. W. Pulsifer, Mrs. Baynard, servant, and child, John J. Kiernan, J. D. Fitzpatrick and lady, Mrs. Mary E. Bradley, Miss Rameshart, A. S. Porter, W. A. Wilcox, R. L. Norris, W. H. Ware.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 22.—Two barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
Owen Brady, with iron ore, for Bridgeton.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 23.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—
Late and Early; Kate Westervelt; P. Abby; Ellen; American Boy; S. A. Malloy; and Col. Bailey, all with coal for New York. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 21st inst.
Barque S. W. Holbrook, Jenkins, hence for Portland, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 19th inst.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Brig Minna Traub, True, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 20th inst.
Brig Potomac, Carver, hence, at Bangor 19th inst.
Brigs Annandale, Warren; Abby Watson, Allen; Open Sea, Coombs; and M. E. Hinds, Hinds, hence, at Boston 21st inst.
Brigs Matilda, Dix, and D. E. Doane, Veazie, at Bangor 18th inst. from Boston.
Brig Harry Virden, Collins, at Montreal 19th inst., from New York.
Brig J. D. Lincoln, Merryman, cleared at St. John, N. B., 16th inst., for Havana.
Brig Home, Philips, hence, sailed from Barbados 8th inst. for Turk's Island.
Brig Etta M. Tucker, Tucker, hence, at Havana 9th inst. via Key West.
Brig Prairie Rose, Snow, sailed from Cardenas 11th inst. for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr T. D. Wilder, Holmes, hence, at Havana 9th inst.
Schr Maggie McNeil, Irons, at Matanzas 11th inst. from Savannah.
Schr Quickstep, Wilse, hence, at Pawtucket 20th inst.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 19th inst.

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Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
for the benefit of the
GERMAN THEATRE,
On TUESDAY EVENING, October 26,
Under the direction of Isaac L. Price.
The following eminent Artists and celebrated Singing Societies have been secured for the occasion:—MR. EMIL GASTEL, MR. WENZEL KOPTA, THE MÆNNERCHOR, THE HARMONIE (chorus of mixed voices), THE SÆNGERBUND, and a GRAND ORCHESTRA, MR. CARL SENTZ.....Conductor.
Tickets, Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, One Dollar. Can be secured at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street, for 25 cents extra.
Family Circle 50 cents.
Tickets can be had at the principal Music Stores, and on the evening at the door.
Doors open at 7.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. 10 22 4t

LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
A SPLENDID DOUBLE BILL.
THIS (Saturday) NIGHT,
SIXTH NIGHT OF THE GREAT SUCCESS,
HUNTED DOWN.
First time of the thrilling, interesting Drama,
THE ROBBER'S WIFE.
A tale of crime, sorrow and remorse.
Every member of the Company appearing in the two plays.
LAURA KEENE.....as.....MARY LEIGH
Witnessed by delighted houses during the week.
Seats secured six days in advance.
Doors open at 7; commences at ½ to 8.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Oct. 23,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
In Shakespeare's Historical Tragedy, in five acts, of
RICHARD III.
SATURDAY—FIFTH BOOTH MATINEE,
The Popular Drama, in three acts, of
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
And Shakespeare's Comedy, in three acts, of the
TAMING OF THE SHREW
MONDAY EVENING, October 25,
Kotzebue's Pathetic Play, in 5 acts, of THE STRANGER.
And Shakespeare's Comedy, in three acts, of the
TAMING OF THE SHREW.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ½ to 8.
TO-NIGHT, Saturday, October 23,
MARRIED LIFE.
MRS. JOHN DREW.

Evening Telegraph

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1869.

"MY LUNGS HAVE NOT BEEN SHOT."

THE public has rarely or never been more deeply interested in a criminal trial than in the case now pending in the Court of Quarter Sessions. The result deeply concerns the entire community. It involves two questions of the highest importance: whether the whisky ring can set at defiance all laws, and whether assassins can be tolerated in this community. It is for the Court and jury to determine whether Marrow and Dougherty are guilty or innocent, and this question we do not propose to discuss here, but the nature of the efforts made to secure their acquittal is in the highest degree reprehensible, and scarcely less criminal and outrageous than their own imputed crime. On the first day of the trial, McLaughlin, when produced in court, directly contradicted the statements he had previously made to the Mayor, and this circumstance is best explained by the extraordinary efforts of the special friends of the prisoners, or their counsel, to obtain opportunities for changing his apparent determination to tell the truth. These machinations were only too successful, and a display of the kindred talent for spiriting away witnesses was made yesterday, in the mysterious absence of a police officer who is supposed to be able to complete the chain of evidence offered on behalf of the Commonwealth. With McLaughlin ready to forswear himself, and Officer Kelly absent in defiance of an order of the Mayor, the chances of the defendants for acquittal were materially improved, and there was even a fair chance that a reasonable doubt of their identity might have been created if Detective Brooks had also been unable to appear in court. But deeply as he was injured, his assailants were only murderers in thought, or in a moral sense, and while they cannot be hung for their crime on the one hand, neither can they escape on the other the recognition which they had wickedly but vainly hoped to avoid by a completion of their infamous task. The counsel for the prisoners, therefore, saw that despite all the tampering with McLaughlin, and all the efforts that had been made to ensure the absence of Officer Kelly, their clients were still in peril, if the force of the testimony given by Mr. Brooks was not broken. His statement was wonderfully clear and concise. No man can read it without being struck with the earnest desire to "tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," by which it is pervaded, and the careful avoidance of any declaration which he did not know to be absolutely and unqualifiedly true. After he swore at a critical stage of the proceedings that Marrow was one of three men he had seen in Keenan's store, and that he believed Dougherty to be the man he had subsequently seen enter the carriage on Front street, it seemed that he had been providentially rescued from the grave to confront and confound his assailants. The vile and despicable tactics which have made modern criminal lawyers scarcely less infamous than the scoundrels they turn loose upon the community, became very essential to the defense. A rigid cross-examination was to have been expected, but no one could have been prepared for the brutal and totally unjustifiable remark for which Mr. Mann was properly rebuked by the Court. Bearing in mind that the clients for whom he speaks are on trial for the attempted assassination of an officer distinguished for his conscientious devotion to an important public duty, because he possessed the rare virtue of discharging that duty thoroughly and well, and that his partial recovery from the severe wound the prisoners are alleged to have inflicted is almost miraculous, no brow-beating champion of crime has ever said anything more outrageous than the exclamation to Mr. Brooks:—"If this case is to be decided by noise, I can beat you, *for my lungs have not been shot!*" We do not wonder that a portion of the audience cried "Shame!" in as loud a tone as the proprieties of the place and the occasion would permit, and we are only astonished that the courts do not follow up the condemnation of such language by striking from the roll attorneys who permit themselves to use it. It is enough for the prisoners to clear themselves of the charge on which they are arraigned, and there can be no excuse for adding to the deep, but fortunately not fatal, injury already inflicted, this wanton insult.

IT IS reported that a proposition is on foot to return to the Orleans family their confiscated property in France, and that a law to annul the decree of 1852 will be introduced at the next session of the Corps Legislatif. We are not informed whether the Emperor is the prime mover in this matter, but it is more than probable that he is; and, while it is better late than never, it would have been much more to his credit if he had allowed his generosity to influence him some years ago. All the members of the House of Orleans are, we believe, in comfortable circumstances, old Louis Philippe, in particular, having taken pains to lay up something against a rainy day, and place it out of the reach of danger—a practice that has been imitated by many of the monarchs of Europe, and not improbably by the Emperor Napoleon himself. There is no just reason, however, because the Orleans family have been driven from the throne of France, that they should be deprived of their hereditary estates, as their errors and faults were not such as to make them legitimate objects of malignant persecution by their successor.

Perhaps the Emperor is influenced in this matter by a premonition of the fate that is awaiting his own family, and he is anxious to set a good example that others will perhaps imitate in his own case.

THE DISESTABLISHMENT of the Irish Church has thrown it, to a great extent, upon its own resources, and its members have been aroused to the necessity for greater exertion on their part, if they expect even to maintain their own. That the present state of affairs will be of real benefit to the Church, and calculated to advance its spiritual welfare, can scarcely be doubted. Hitherto the Irish Church has been stagnant; its clergy have had no incentives to real work, and, with immense wealth at their command and the whole power and influence of the State to back them, they have been content to enjoy their sinecures and to leave the real interests of the religion they profess to take care of themselves. It is one of the greatest scandals connected with the Irish Church that, with all the power and influence of enormous wealth, it has made no impression whatever on the people of the country, while the Catholic clergy, poor, and often shamefully oppressed, have beaten them at all points. Largely subsidized as the Irish Church now is, it must make an advance now or it will gradually fade out of sight; and the clergy have therefore taken the first necessary step by endeavoring to secure the active co-operation of the laity; for in the Irish as in the English Church the laity have hitherto been denied any voice in deciding upon questions of doctrine or discipline. The cable informs us, however, that at a large meeting held in Dublin on Thursday, over which Archbishop Trench presided, it was decided by a large majority that laymen had a right to a voice and vote in these matters. In this respect the Irish Church is but following the example set by the Episcopal Church in the United States, and the admission of the laity to seats in the conventions will have a tendency to make them something more than mere passive supporters of the clergy.

DEAD AT LAST.

AT high noon yesterday, A. J. departed this life, in all the odor of bad repute. It is true that he is still compelled to walk the earth, as certain persons of disrepute were doomed, in the olden time, to wander along the banks of the Styx, imploring in vain a passage over the river. But he is dead—emphatically, unquestionably, and irrevocably dead—dead beyond all hope of resuscitation.

We confess to entertaining a feeling of profound relief at the announcement of his demise. Not that we, or the Senate, or the country, or the world at large, had anything to fear from A. J. so long as he remained in the flesh. He has done as much mischief as it is usually permitted that one man should do, but his opportunities for mischief were numbered on the 4th of March last. He retired from the high station to which the blunder of a great political party and the pistol of an assassin had in conjunction raised him in about as defunct a state as we now find him. The New York *World* has discovered that he was "a man of vivid ideas," and while laboring under a very severe attack of vividness he chose to regard his retirement from the Presidency as a virtual "emancipation" from a slavery of the most galling character. By a singular coincidence, the country felt equally relieved, although it would not be strictly in accordance with the truth to say that the country was also "emancipated" by the termination of A. J.'s lease of power. He had striven, as only a man endowed with remarkable energy could strive, to become the virtual master of the people; and it was solely the fault of the people, without any admixture of blame attaching to himself, that he did not succeed. He was impeached for high misdemeanors in office by the House of Representatives, but the Senate failed to sustain the charges preferred against him, and in so doing served him an ill turn. If he had been removed from the Presidency, he would have proved capable of still further mischief; and as the disposition for mischief was his ruling passion, strong even in death, he would have accomplished his purpose in one way or another. But, happily, the manner in which the impeachment business was disposed of served to counteract any noticeable manifestation on the part of the people looking towards his re-enslavement. If he had been convicted and removed from office by the Senate, he would have become henceforth a formidable opponent of the powers that now be, and his election to the Senate from Tennessee would have followed, almost as a matter of course; and if he had entered again upon the Senatorial arena under such circumstances, he would have proved something more than a nuisance—he would have regarded himself as a political martyr, and there would have been, in the Senate and out of it, a party of the same way of thinking sufficiently powerful to have elevated him to the dignity of leadership.

But, as the matter stood, A. J. would have entered the Senate as a mere nuisance, almost intolerable, it is true, yet comparatively harmless. He would have proved a thorn in the side of his colleagues, a thorn in the side of the Executive, a thorn in the side of the country. He would have worried, and tormented, and taunted the majority, the Government and the people, and the vexation would have been all the more severe because it sprung from a source that was capable only of vexing and incapable of appreciating rebuke and reproof, and chastisement suited to its mild deserts. In short, he would have been a little, insignificant, lop-eared cur, given to snarling and yelping and an occasional scratching, and not the formidable bull-dog whose bite is more poignant than its bark. And hence our rejoicing at his political demise, his final and complete collapse. The country can now afford to lament in all sincerity his many shortcomings and transgressions, to pray for his speedy and sound conversion, to ignore his dead-alive existence, to dismiss him henceforth from its thoughts.

CLOTHING.

ALL KINDS OF ELEGANT COATS.

Harvard Coats and Oxford Coats,
Named after the men who race in boats.

Coats that are beautiful, stylish, stout:
By far the handsomest garments out.

Coats for the Coachmen! Coats for the Boys!
Coats, such as every good man enjoys.

Business coats and overcoats,
For the lowest amount of greenback notes.

For a Sunday coat, or a Wedding coat,
Just stop a moment, and please take note;
Coats and Waistcoats, and Pants, and all,
Cheaper than elsewhere, at GREAT BROWN HALL.

Take notice, good sirs, that we will furnish you at the lowest price and the shortest notice. The finest Coats, Vests, Pants, and so forth, of every description, of excellent material, warranted to fit, to suit your ideas, and to give you complete satisfaction.

Call and Examine
The Prodigious Stock
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Great Brown Stone Hall,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

OCDEN & HYATT,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 815 ARCH STREET.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS.
TERMS MODERATE. 9 16 thstu3mrp

THE CHESNUT STREET
One-price Clothing House,
NO. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH.
COMPLETE NEW FALL STOCK.
LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE. [925 stuth3m
PERRY & CO.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTH HOUSE,
No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
ARE CLOSING OUT
Their Immense Stock
OF
Cloths, Cassimeres,
Vestings, and
Ladies' Cloakings.
Velveteens! Velveteens!
The largest stock to be found in Philadelphia. 10 14 3wrp

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
Our stock is now complete, with a large assortment of GOODS embracing all varieties in our line, bought entirely for cash at lowest prices, and which we will sell at a very small advance.
Ladies' Cloakings.
IMPERIAL PLAIDS, from $1·75 upwards.
VELVET BEAVERS, CARACULLAS,
VELVETEENS, CHINCHILLAS,
ASTRACHANS, FANCY CLOTHS,
WATERPROOFS, PLAIDS, STRIPES AND MIXTURES, from $1·00 upwards.
Men's and Boys' Wear.
ALL WOOL CASSIMERES, from 75 cents upwards.
PLAID CASSIMERES, SCOTCH CHEVIOTS.
ENGLISH MELTONS, FROSTED BEAVERS.
CLOTHS AND DOESKINS, CORDUROYS AND SATINETS.
FUR BEAVERS, CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
9 22 1m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving new styles of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
VELVET CORDS,
BEAVER CLOTHS,
VELVETEENS,
And all styles of goods adapted to Men's and Boys' wear. [9 28 s
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DRY GOODS.
IRISH POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
OPENED THIS MORNING,
2000 Yards of Irish Poplins.
Equal ., at $2 per yard, in all the choice shades. Also,
5000 yards at $1·50 per yard, worth $2.
These, goods are worthy the attention of the ladies, as they are less than gold cost, at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
CHEAP STORE,
No. 7 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.
ELEGANT SILK-FACED POPLINS.
ELEGANT RICH PLAID POPLINS.
Elegant Empress Wool Poplins, only 75 cents.
In fact, the largest stock of FINE DRESS GOODS will be found at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
ONE-PRICE STORE,
No. 7 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.
EIGHTH STREET EMPORIUM FOR BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
OPENED THIS MORNING,
BLACK GROS GRAIN AT $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN AT $1·75.
HEAVY AND RICH AT $2.
The best $2 Black Silk in the city. Admitted by all to be the cheapest Black Silk offered this Fall.
Also, a full line of pure LYONS BLACK SILKS, up to $6 per yard, at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
SILK STORE,
No. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET.
DEMONSTRATION IN VELVETEENS! VELVETEENS
Handsome Silk Finish at 75, 87c., $1, and $1·25.
Lyons Silk Finish, equal to Ponsou's.
Velvet, wide, at $1·50, $2, $2·50, $3, $3·50.
THE CHEAPEST GOODS YET OFFERED.
ALL THE ABOVE AT
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
CHEAP STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,
10 23 stuth3trp PHILADELPHIA.

EXTRAORDINARY
REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
In order to close out their Fall and Winter Stock by December 1, will offer
Extraordinary Bargains
IN
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.
This stock is the largest and most varied ever offered at retail in this market, and more replete with staples and novelties of recent importations than any other in this city.
ONE PRICE
AND NO DEVIATION.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
One case large Double Cord French Silk Epinglines, $2.
One case French Lustrous Silk Poplins, at $1·50, $1·75, and $2.
One case French Wool Poplins, 62½ cents.
One case French Wool Poplins, 75 cents.
Two cases Plaid Poplins, 75 cents to $1.
Forty-three pieces Black Silks, $1·75 to $5·50.
American Striped Silks cheap.
MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
One case Black Wool Poplins, 62 and 75 cents.
One case Black Wool Poplins, 85 cents and $1.
One case Black Wool Poplins, $1·25 and $1·50.
Black Silk Poplins and Epinglines.
Black Velour Ottoman Poplins.
Black French Merinoes and Delaines.
Black Mohair Tamise, Alpacas, Mohairs, etc.
Black and White Striped Silks, a bargain.
Black English Grapes and Crape Veils.
Black Kid Gloves, Crape Collars, etc. etc.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET,
1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

NOW OPENING
AT THE
EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,
No. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above Arch street:
BONNET RIBBONS.
SASH RIBBONS,
SATIN RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND PLUMES,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
BONNET AND HAT FRAMES,
All which I offer at the lowest prices.
JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,
9 25 tuths2mrp Four doors above Arch.

DRY GOODS.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
SELLING OUT TO CLOSE BUSINESS.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK,
Laces, Linens,
White Goods,
Embroideries,
House-furnishing Dry Goods.
STORE TO RENT
AND
Fixtures for Sale.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET,
10 23 stuth7trp PHILADELPHIA.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Will Offer on Saturday Morning
Xtraordinary Inducements
and Bargains.
BANKRUPT STOCK OF GLOVES FROM No. 928 CHESNUT STREET.
Consisting of Ladies' Buck and Castor Gloves.
Chasson's Courvoisier fine Buck Gloves and Gauntlets.
Chasson's Fine White and Grey Gauntlets.
Children's Buck, Castor and Cloth Gloves.
Gents' Driving Gloves.
Gents' Fine Buck and Castor Gloves and Gauntlets.
Gents' Lined Buck Gloves and Gauntlets.
Gents' Indian Tan Gloves.
Gents' Very Heavy Buck Mitts and Gloves.
Fur Collars and Gloves.
Buckskin Shirts and Drawers.
The largest and cheapest lot of
FINE GLOVES EVER OFFERED.
Must be closed out at less than 50 cents on the dollar.
ALSO, BLACK SILKS.
35 pieces Black Silks, from auction.
Bennet's best Black Silks.
Satin-faced Black Silks.
10,000 yards Dress Goods, 25 to 37c.
Lyons Cloaking Velvets.
Hosiery and Underwear Bargains.
GENUINE JOUVIN KID GLOVES.
100 dozen New Color Kid at $1.
Handkerchiefs, all kinds, cheap.
FANS and ASTRACHAN SATCHELS, Etc., half price.
Bargains throughout the
WHOLE STOCK. 10 22 3t

A BARGAIN IN SILK CLOAK VELVETS
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING
A CASE OF
ST. ETIENNE
THIRTY-INCH
SILK CLOAK VELVETS,
At Two Dollars and a Half Per Yard
BELOW THE REGULAR PRICE.
9 13 tuths3mrp

223 FARIES & WARNER, 223
North Ninth Street, above Race.
Balance of importer's stock of
PURE SILK FACE VELVETEENS
at 85c. $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2·50, and $3.
Heavy twilled back Velveteen at $1·50.
$3 Velveteen, equal to any Silk Velvet.
Bargain in Black Alpaca Poplin, 37½c.
Double warp black Alpacas at 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 69, 75c., etc.
Pure Black Mohairs, 88c., $1, $1·25, $1·50.
Fine White Mohairs, 50 and 55c.
Superb quality White and Scarlet Merinos.
Plaid Poplins, Mohair Skirtings, Reps.
MERINO GOODS.
Ladies' Merino Vests, 75c., $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·62½, $1·75, $1·87½, $2, $2·12½, $2·25, etc.
Ladies' Merino Pants.
Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75c., 85c., $1, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·62½, $1·75, $1·87½, $2.
Boys' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75c., 87½, $1.
Misses' Merino Vests.
100 dozen Ladies' Silk fleeced Gloves, 25c.
25 dozen Ladies' French Cloth Gloves, 50c.
Ladies' Black Cloth Gloves, 50c.
Gents' French Cloth Gloves, 62½c.
100 dozen super stout Half-Hose, 30 and 37½c.
Cotton Hosiery, cheapest in the city.
FLANNELS.
All-wool Flannels, 25c., 31c., 37½c., 40c., 45c., 50c. to $1.
Cotton and Wool Flannels, 25c., 29c., 31c., 35c., 37½c., etc.
Shaker Flannels, 50c., 56c., 62½c., 75c., and 85c.
Ballardvale Flannels, 40c.
Red and Grey Plain and Twilled Flannels.
Sacque Flannels, Shirting Flannels, etc.
Unbleached Canton Flannels, 12½c., 16c., 18c., 19c., 20c., 22c., 25c., etc.
White Canton Flannels, 18c., 20c., 23c., 25c., 31c., etc.
Black and White Square Shawls, $2.
Black and White Long Shawls, $4·50.
LINEN GOODS.
100 dozen Huckaback Linen Towels, 12½c.
Linen Towels, 10c., 12½c., 16c., 18c., 20c., 22c., 25c., etc.
All-linen Napkins, $1·25, $1·50, $2, $2·50, $3, $3·50, and $4.
Nursery Diaper, Apron, Bird-eye Linen, etc.
Shirting Linens, 50c., 56c., 62½c., 68c., 75c., 88c., 94c., $1, $1·25.
Shirt Fronts, our own make, 25c., 37½c., 45c., 50c., etc.
Bargains in Linen Hdkfs. from Auction.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, etc.
WATER-PROOF CLOAKINGS,
bought early, cheapest in the city.
Water-proofs at $1, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·62½, $1·75.
Gold-mixed Waterproof.
Cassimere for Boys' wear, 85 and 88c.
BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.
All-wool Blankets, $4·25, $4·50, $5·50, $6 to $12.
Jacquard Loom and Marseilles Quilts.
Muslins at reduced prices.
Wax Dolls, our own importation.
Wax Dolls, moving eyes, 25c., 37½c., 50c., 62½c., 75c., etc.
FARIES & WARNER,
No. 223 N. NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE.

DRY GOODS.
JOHN BURNS,
HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS
AND IMPORTER OF HOSIERY.
Nos. 245 and 247 SOUTH ELEVENTH ST.,
ABOVE SPRUCE.
CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S MERINO UNDERWEAR.
Cartwright & Warner's Children's Vests, 75c. up.
Cartwright & Warner's Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.
Ladies' heavy Merino Undervests, 75c. up.
Gents' heavy Merino Underwear, 50c., 75c., $1 to $3.
Ladies' genuine Balbriggan Hose, 65c., 75c., 87½c.
Children's Fancy and extra-long English Hose.
WATER-PROOF, FLANNELS, BLANKETS.
Dark black Water-proof Cloaking, 80c., $1 to $1·75.
Gold-mixed, striped, and plaid Water-proof for suits
Yard-wide Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels, 45c.
Opera, Welsh, Medicated, Red, and Gray Flannels.
Canton Flannels, 12½c., 15c., 21c., 25c., 29c. to 44c.
11-4 All-wool Blankets, $5·50, $6·50, $7·50 up.
Jobbist Marseilles Quilts, a decided bargain.
BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, 62½c., 75c. to $2.
Hand-loom Table Linens, 45c., 50c., 62½c., 75c. to $1·12½.
Damask Napkins, best in the city, $1·25 a dozen.
All-linen Towels, 12½c.; size 20 by 20 inches.
Bird-eye Diapering, from $1·12½ to $4 a piece.
Richardson's celebrated Shirting Linens, 31c., 37c. up.
NAINSOOK, CAMBRIC, FRENCH MUSLINS.
Nainsook Muslins, 25c., 28c., 31c., 37½c., 40c., 50c. to 75c.
Soft-finished Cambric, 12½c. to 50c.
Tucked and Plaid Nainsook; Tarletans.
Job lot Ladies' All-linen Hemstitched Hdkfs., 12½c.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hdkfs., 12½c. up.
All-linen Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 16c. to $1.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings. 10 23 s2t

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
Daily receiving new goods from New York and Philadelphia cash sales.
Black Velveteens, 62½, 75, $1·12½, 1·15, 1·25, 1·37½, 1·50, and 2·50 a yard.
Black Gros Grain Silks, $2, 2·12½, 2·25, 2·50, 3, and $3·50 a yard.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 69, 75, 80, 85, and 90c.
Black Mohairs, fine qualities, $1 and $1·25.
Plaid Poplins. All wool Poplins.
Silk and Wool Poplins and Stripe Poplins.
Water Proof Cloths, $1, 1·25, 1·40, 1·50, and 1·65.
Gold Mixed Water Proof Cloths.
BLANKETS. BLANKETS.
A large assortment of Blankets at $3·62, 3·87, 4·50, 5, 5·50, 6, 6·75, 7·50, 8·50, 9, 10, 12·50, and 15 a pair.
Domet and All Wool Flannels. Heavy Shaker Flannels.
All Wool Flannels, 25, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 62½c.
Domet Flannels, 12½, 18½, 25, 31, 37½, 44, 50, 56.
Gray and Red Plain and Twilled Flannels.
Plaid Shirtings and Opera Flannels.
Pillow Case, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens, cheap.
8-4 Turkey Red Table Damasks.
Bargains in Towels and Napkins.
Nottingham Lace Curtains, under regular prices.
Nottingham Curtain Lace by the yard.
Marseilles Quilts, very cheap.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants.
Misses' and Boys' Vests and Pants.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
Ladies' Spun-silk Cloth and Berlin Gloves.
Gents' Spun-silk Cloth and Berlin Gloves.
Children's Gloves in Spun-silk Cloth and Berlin.
Wide Black Sash Ribbons.
Nos. 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 16, 22, 30, 40 Black Ribbons.
Black Velvet Ribbons.
Bargains in Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Dimity Bands and Guipure Bands, etc. etc.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
N. B.—JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, in Colors and Black.

LYONS BLACK SILK
VELVETS,
IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.
J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
9 11 5p PHILADELPHIA.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.—Nottingham Lace for curtains, by the yard. On hand, the largest quantity, and the sales never so many. In buying the lace by the yard, you can get a pair of Curtains, or one window, five yards, for $1·25; six yards for $1·50, very pretty and good. On hand, two lots, 3 pieces, over 2700 yards, 37 and 40 inches wide.
CURTAINS.
In pairs, at $2, $2·50, $2·75, $4, $4·50, $5, $6, $7, $8, $10, and $13. We invite especial attention to the job lots from $3·50 to $8 a pair, 36 pairs of same patterns.
CLAN PILLOW CASE LACE.
Just received, an invoice, 12 patterns, 902 pieces, 1604 dozen, from 2½ cents to 5 cents a yard; the importers' present price is 75 cents a dozen for the 5 cent goods.
IMITATION CLUNY LACE, WHITE.
Just received, 3 patterns, 181 pieces, 343 dozen, full inch wide, only 6¼ cents a yard, 70 cents a dozen.
HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTINGS AND FLOUNCINGS.
Always on hand a very large assortment, under regular prices.
BLACK, ALSO WHITE SILK LACES.
Just received, quantities of English and French Millinery and Dress Trimmings, Laces, at very low prices, at
WORNE'S
LACE, EMBROIDERY, AND WHITE GOODS STORE,
11* No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street.

LADIES' FALL AND WINTER CLOAK EXHIBITION,
ON TUESDAY, October 26,
We will have a large stock of
LADIES' CLOAKS EXHIBITED,
Comprising all the leading novelties in
VELVET,
ASTRACHAN,
VELOVR BEAVER,
CHINCHILLA,
VELVETEEN,
ETC. ETC.
We are now prepared to receive orders, which are executed promptly.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
10 23 3t Above Willow.

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,
Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.
Cheap Goods, Bargains.
5 cases yard-wide fine Shirting Muslin at 12½c., by piece or yard; this Muslin is worth 16c., and is suited for all kinds of underwear.
Williamsville Muslin 20c. by yard.
All other Muslins as cheap.
Nainsook Plaids at 25 and 31c.
Swiss Stripe Muslins at 16 and 20c.
Nainsook, Cambric, and Swiss Muslins, all grades.
Linen Towellings at 7, 10, 12, and 16c. per yard.
Linen Napkins, cheap.
Linen Table Damask at very low prices.
Bird-eye Nursery Diaper by piece, cheap.
Ballardville and other Flannels, cheap.
Great inducements offered to persons buying Black.
We have a large assortment of Mohairs and Alpaca Poplins, all which were purchased at low prices at the end of the season, and hundreds of our customers have taken advantage of this opportunity to secure cheap goods for the coming fall.
6-4 Water-proof Cloakings only $1 per yard.
Don't forget our fine yard-wide Shirting is only 12½c. per yard.
CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,
8 14 swtD3t Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

M. THOMAS & SONS WILL SELL AT the EXCHANGE, on TUESDAY next, one of those marble front, three-story residences on the south side of SPRING GARDEN Street, west of Nineteenth. Has every convenience, deep lot, side yard. Immediate possession. They will also sell a large dwelling No. 120 VINE Street, well located for business. [10 23 2t

CITY ITEMS.

OUR PRICES FOR MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' *Full Clothing guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed all purchasers in every respect, or the sale cancelled and the money refunded.*

STYLE, FIT, AND WORKMANSHIP *of our Ready-made Garments superior to any stock of Ready-made Goods in Philadelphia.*

ALSO, CHOICE ASSORTMENT *of Goods in the Piece, to be made up to order in the best and finest manner. Samples of Materials sent by mail when desired.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets,* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines No. 730 Chesnut street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "*Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime*," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston.

SELF ADVERTISED.—PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION for the Hair carries with it its own best advertisement. As the light shines through the bottle you see that the liquid is clear as the azure of heaven. You smell it and find the odor agreeable. You apply it and it changes gray hair to any natural shade without soiling the scalp or producing headache. Nothing can be more harmless.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to the large Special Sale of the Finest Quality of Furniture, made by John Weller, Esq., comprising elegant goods and in great variety, on Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Concert Hall Sales-rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street. Goods on exhibition one day and evening previous to sale.

T. A. MCCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

GEORGE A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS AND MELODEONS, with improvements exclusively our own, covered by TEN PATENTS. Prices from $60 to $900. The oldest and largest manufactory in the world. 45,000 instruments now in use. For Catalogues and Price Lists, address Buffalo, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill., or

S. T. GORDON, New York,
JAMES BELLAK, Philadelphia.

CHARLES STOKES,
Merchant Tailor and Clothier,
No. 824 Chesnut street,
offers extraordinary
Inducements to Purchasers of Ready-made
FINE CLOTHING.
His assortment is full, and comprises all styles and qualities.

LADIES, LOOK!
DOLLAR VEST, NICELY BOUND.
DOLLAR VEST, FINE FABRIC.
DOLLAR VEST, FULL FASHION.
The vest and other grades of ladies', children's, and men's wears, which Mr. Finn is offering at attractive prices, are meeting with large sales. Look at the goods before buying.

JOHN M. FINN,
Southeast corner Arch and Seventh streets.

75-CENT LADIES' VEST.
75-CENT LADIES' VEST.
Attention is called to the 75-cent Ladies' Vest, best offered for the money.
The following Mr. Finn also presents at remarkably low prices:—
Children's Vests, 40c. and up.
Ladies' Vests, full fashion, $1.
Ladies' Vests, regular, fine, $2.
Gents' Shirts, good, $1.
Gents' Drawers, fine, $1.
Ladies' Corsets, 75c., 95c., $1·50, $2, and $2·50.
Stockings at truly the lowest prices.
Mr. Finn is selling good goods at desirable prices. It is economy to patronize him.

JOHN M. FINN,
Southeast corner Arch and Seventh streets.

THE 10-CENT ZEPHYR.
THE 10-CENT ZEPHYR.
This Zephyr, which Mr. Finn offers at the low price of 10 cents per ounce, is beautifully colored, and surpasses all domestic zephyrs in quality. Ladies preparing for fairs, or wishing to economize, will do well by looking at this article.

JOHN M. FINN,
Southeast corner Arch and Seventh streets, Philadelphia.

KERR'S CHINA HALL—No. 1218 Chesnut street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth. Complete Furnishing China and Glass Establishment. Families and others will find at this house the largest stock of China and Glass, rich and plain, in the city. Being constantly supplied by direct importation, purchased for cash from the most extensive manufactories in England and France, we are enabled to offer advantages superior to most other houses. Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

N. B.—China and Glass loaned to parties, balls, and entertainments, for three per cent. on selling price. Elegant Epergnes for flowers and bonbons. Bronzes and Vases, heavy Plated Forks, Spoons and Knives, kept expressly for hiring to parties, 12½ cents per dozen.

KERR'S CHINA HALL.—List of Ironstone China Dinne Set for $10, containing—
12 DINNER PLATES.
12 SOUP PLATES.
12 BREAKFAST, DESSERT, OR TEA PLATES.
1 COVERED SOUP TUREEN.
2 COVERED VEGETABLE DISHES.
2 UNCOVERED VEGETABLE DISHES.
1 COVERED BUTTER DISH, WITH DRAINER.
1 PICKEL SHELL.
3 MEAT DISHES, ASSORTED SIZES.
12 SAUCE PLATES.
1 WATER PITCHER.
1 SAUCE TUREEN AND STAND.
12 TEACUPS (UNHANDLED) AND 12 SAUCERS.
The above set, best quality White Stone China, for $10. Orders by mail promptly attended to. KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

KERR'S CHINA HALL.—List of Ironstone China Dinner Set for $18, containing:—
12 DINNER PLATES.
12 SOUP PLATES.
12 BREAKFAST, DESSERT OR TEA PLATES.
12 SAUCE PLATES.
1 OVAL SOUP TUREEN STAND AND LADLE.
1 OVAL SAUCE TUREEN STAND AND LADLE.
1 SAUCE BOAT.
4 OVAL COVERED VEGETABLE DISHES.
2 UNCOVERED VEGETABLE DISHES.
3 MEAT DISHES, ASSORTED SIZES.
1 SALAD OR FRUIT BOWL.
1 COVERED BUTTER DISH, WITH DRAINER.
11 PICKLE SHELL.
1 WATER PITCHER.
12 TEA CUPS (WITH HANDLES), AND
12 SAUCERS.
All the above pieces best quality White Stone China for $18, packed free of charge.

KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street,

Gay's China Palace.

No. 1022 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia; No. 14 South SECOND Street, Harrisburg, Pa.; FOURTH and GREENE Streets, Louisville, Ky.; and No. 92 RUE RICHELIEU, Paris, France, are all owned and managed by the same parties. The three first named are the only *strictly* retail houses in their line of business in America that import their goods direct, thus consumers getting their goods from first hands, saving all the profits of the "middleman."

It is a matter of surprise to some that the small retail stores sell their goods at the same prices as the importers retail them.

The importer that aims at a jobbing business has the small retailer as a customer, and if he offers goods at retail must put them at a price to protect him. Gay's China Palace does not solicit that class of trade; and have no customers to protect. They mark their goods in plain figures, and there is no deviation in prices, whether the purchaser intend the goods for his own use or to sell again.

Gay's China Palace has no competition in America. All the other importers attempting a Jobbing business wish to *retail high enough to protect their customers.* They do a strictly cash on delivery business, a thing impossible in jobbing; and do not have to add a profit on the goods to cover bad debts, and can afford and do sell at less than jobbing rates. They purchase all their goods for cash, in large quantities, direct from the manufacturers, in whatever part of the world they are made.

Below we quote the prices of a few staple articles. All fancy goods are at a much greater discount from regular retail prices:—
White French China Dining Plates, 9½ inches, per dozen, $2.
White Stone China Dining Plates, 9½ inches, per dozen, $1.
White Stone Cups and Saucers per set, twelve pieces, 60 cents.
White French Cups and Saucers per set, twelve pieces, $1·25.
Cut-glass Goblets per dozen, $2·25.
Cut-glass Tumblers per dozen, $1·25.
White French China Dining Sets, 130 pieces, $50.
White Stone China Dining Sets, 104 pieces, $15.
Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

GREAT SALE of New, Handsome, and Elegant Furniture, on Monday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Concert Hall Sales-rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street.

T. A. MCCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

FROM THE CENTRAL NEWS COMPANY, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the "Illustrated London News Almanac" for 1870, a most beautiful publication; also the *London News*, with colored Supplement of the "Tidal Steamer," From the same house, the "Atlantic Almanac" for 1870, full of good reading. The trade supplied.

ONE OF THE largest stocks of Gloves ever offered in this city is now displayed at the store of E. R. Lee, No. 48 N. Eighth street. All varieties of materials and qualities are represented, and the prices at which they are marked are extraordinarily low. Having secured this fine assortment from a bankrupt establishment, Mr. Lee is giving his customers the advantages obtained by closing out the stock at less than fifty cents on the dollar. These bargains can only be realized for a few days.

SUNNYSIDE—ORIGINAL FIRE-PLACE STOVE AND WARM-AIR FURNACE COMBINED.—The only Fire-Place Stove ever invented that will warm the room in which it is situated. All others fail in that particular.

We have embodied in THE SUNNYSIDE all the LATEST and BEST-KNOWN PRINCIPLES of consuming coal with ECONOMY, and have discarded all the numerous imperfections that are being used in the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters.

THE SUNNYSIDE will produce MORE WARM AIR with LESS FUEL than any other Stove, and is acknowledged, by all who are using them, to be SUPERIOR IN EVERY PARTICULAR to the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters, which they had heretofore used.

Do not be deceived by misrepresentations in regard to THE SUNNYSIDE, but call and examine it, and see the large number of testimonials from those who have them in use, which will convince any person of its superiority to all others, at the Warming and Ventilating Warerooms of

GEORGE P. SHOCH & CO.,
No. 235 N. Second street.

THE
HEAVY SALES
AT
OAK HALL
are in consequence of
LOW PRICES
—the Lowest in Town—
and
FINE CLOTHING—
None better can be made!
We invite
OUR CONSTITUENTS
and the
WHOLE CITY
TO
EXAMINE OUR GOODS
AND
MAKE THEIR PURCHASES
IMMEDIATELY,
while our Stock is so
Full and Varied.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
MANUFACTURERS
OF CLOTHING,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILA.

MARRIED.

HULL—WILLIAMS.—On the 21st instant, at the Parsonage of the Green Street M. E. Church, in this city, by the Rev. J. B. McCullough, THOMAS H. B. HULL to RUTH C. WILLIAMS, both of Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa.

SMITH—MAGEE.—On Wednesday evening, September 29, 1869, by the Rev. P. S. Henson, of Memorial Baptist Church, Mr. CHARLES N. SMITH to Miss FANNIE MAGEE, both of this city.

DIED.

HARKER.—On the 22d inst., JOSHUA G. HARKER, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Main street, Mt. Holly, N. J., on Monday, the 25th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WERNWAG.—On the morning of the 22d instant, Mr. WILLIAM WERNWAG, in his 70th year.

His relatives and male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 1611 Vine street, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS. — JUST opened, a new stock of Lyons Gros Grain Black Silks, at $2, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3, $3·50, etc.

BESSON & SON, Mourning Dry Goods House,
No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

BLACK DOUBLE-WARP ALPACAS. — Opened to-day, 3 cases of Double-warp Alpacas, at 50, 62½, and 75 cents a yard.

BESSON & SON, Mourning Dry Goods House,
No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

BLACK MOHAIR LUSTRES.—A FULL ASsortment of the best make of GLOSSY ALPACAS, just received, at 75c., 87½c., $1·12½, $1·25, etc.

BESSON & SON, Mourning Dry Goods House,
10 22 3t No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RE spectfully inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.

E. S. FARLEY
8 4 thsturp

MERINO GOODS AND HOSIERY.

105. Our New Price List. 105.

H. A. FLEISHER & CO.,

No. 105 N. EIGHTH Street, East Side.

MERINO GOODS.

Ladies' Merino Vests, high neck, long sleeves, at 80c., $1, $1·10, $1·15, and $1·25, splendid quality.
Ladies' Merino Vests, high neck, long sleeves, regular made, $1·35 and upwards, superb English fabric.
Ladies' Merino Drawers, $1, $1·25, and upwards, excellent quality.
Misses' Merino Vests, 30, 32, 35, 38, and 40c., very cheap.
Misses' Merino Vests, full, regular made, all sizes, 50c., a bargain.
Misses' Merino Drawers, all prices.
Merino Suits for Boys and Misses.
Boys' Merino Vests, 75, 85, and 90c., very good quality.
Boys' Merino Vests, regular made, $1, $1·05, $1·10, exceedingly low, very fine English fabric.
Men's Merino Shirts, 95c., $1, and upwards; also, the celebrated Enfield make, all sizes, $1·25, together with CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S NORFOLK and NEW BRUNSWICK, and other celebrated makes in Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY! HOSIERY!

Ladies' Hose, splendid quality, 25c.
Ladies' Hose, full, regular made, 35, 45 and 50c., very fine and heavy.
Best Iron Frame, full, regular, 40c., selling everywhere for 45c.
Misses' full, regular made, 22, 25, 28, and 30c., very fine and heavy, and not regular, 18, 20, 25c., and upwards.
MEN'S EXTRA ENGLISH SUPER STOUT HALF-HOSE, 31c., SELLING EVERYWHERE FOR 37½c.; STILL BETTER, 37½ and 40c.
Ladies', Gents', and Misses' extra length; also, a splendid assortment of Ladies' FLEECED, WOOLLEN, MERINO, and FANCY STOCKINGS.
A large and handsome assortment of Gloves; Linen Handkerchiefs, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, and 25c.

H. A. FLEISHER & CO.'S,
No. 105 N. EIGHTH Street.
10 21 ths&5p Three doors above Arch, east side.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE REOPENED THEIR STORE WITH A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

OF THE LATEST

FALL STYLES.

Orders for the celebrated make of

FINE DRESS SHIRTS

Will be promptly filled, as heretofore.
9 28 tuths4plm

DIAMONDS,

JEWELRY,

FINE WATCHES,

FANCY GOODS,

NEW BRONZES.

BAILEY & CO.,

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

New Fall Importations Now Open.

FINE SILVER-WARE

FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

AT

MODERATE PRICES.

BAILEY & CO.,

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

10 2 8W PHILADELPHIA.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET.

We have made large additions to our bargains previously offered. Our stock is remarkably large, and will be found the

CHEAPEST STOCK

OF

DRESS GOODS

We have ever offered, including

VERY HEAVY PURE CHENE MOHAIRS, DOUBLE FOLD, 37½ CENTS.

HEAVY DOUBLE WIDTH CHENE POPLINS, 37½ CENTS.

VERY HEAVY WORSTED SERGES, IN THE FASHIONABLE DARK SHADES FOR SUITS, 50 CENTS.

FINE ALL-WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS IN ALL COLORS, INCLUDING THE VERY DESIRABLE SHADES IN NAVY BLUE FOR SUITS, 65 CENTS.

SPLENDID QUALITY SILK SERGES IN ALL COLORS, 75 CENTS.

RICH BROCHE POPLINS, SILK AND WOOL, VERY HANDSOME GOODS, 75 CENTS.

10 22 stuth3t

FRENCH ROLL POPLIN, ALL SILK AND WOOL, 87½ CENTS.

EXTRA HEAVY WOOL POPLIN CORDS, FOR WALKING DRESSES, $1·25.

NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL IMPORTATION.

FRENCH MOQUETTE CARPETS

DESIGNED BY THE BEST ARTISTS IN PARIS, FOR SALE ONLY BY US, AND AT LESS PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

6-4 VELVETS.

NEW AND ELEGANT ORIGINAL DESIGNS IN J. CROSSLEYS & SONS' 6-4 VELVETS FOR PARLORS, WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS.

Novelties in ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS in the Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, Persian, Alhambra, Illuminated, and other styles, in entirely new and original drawings.

ALSO,

ENGLISH BRUSSELS FOR HALL AND STAIRS

ALL WIDTHS, WITH BORDERS TO MATCH.

1000 PIECES NEW TAPESTRIES.

JUST OPENED, 1000 PIECES OF ALL THE NEW STYLES OF TAPESTRIES FOR THE SEASON, AT

MODERATE PRICES.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

10 2 8W PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

ARE OPENING

European Novelties,

Bridal Silver Wares,

Diamonds,

Choice Gems of Art,

10 20 thsturp IN BRONZE.

FURNITURE.

CAUTION! BEWARE!

FURNITURE!

THE TRICK OF TRADE EXPOSED.

It has been a plan of certain small houses in the Furniture trade to give 5 or even 10 per cent. commission to parties from other trades and stores bringing or sending customers to them, and then charging the purchasers a higher price for their furniture, or else sending them an inferior article.

This is to caution parties not to go to stores where they are thus slily recommended by those interested advisers. Messrs. Gould & Co. do not pay any commission to carpet stores, or any others, and can therefore afford to sell cheaper, and give their customers the full benefit of this saving.

They have by honorable dealing secured the largest Furniture Trade in the city, and hope to merit its continuance.

GOULD & CO.,
N. E. Corner of NINTH and MARKET Streets, and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street. 10 20 1m

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET,

Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

$8000, $8000, AND OTHER SUMS TO Loan on Mortgage of City Property.
S. KINGSTON MCCAY,
10 21 5t* No. 429 WALNUT Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

HERRING'S PATENT

CHAMPION

Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes

(WITH DRY FILLING),

awarded the Prize Medals at World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; Exposition Universelle, Paris.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

HARVEY GILLAM,
CHARLES MATTHEWS,
GEORGE W. MYERS.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & CO., New Orleans.

The Mammoth Safe purchased by the Fidelity Safe Deposit Company was made by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.

More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use; and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed. (10 23s10t

Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers, having been received in part pay for the improved Herring's Patent Champion, for sale at low prices.

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

2 1 mwsjrp

MANUFACTORY, No. 72 S. FIFTH Street.

JACOB HARLEY, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE,
No. 1220 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 10 9 lmrp

HOVER'S PATENT

Combination Sofa Bed

Is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair string mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,
OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
8 5 2t* No. 230 South SECOND Street.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 1s sw 4

BEING

A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics—A Salad for Small Salaries,

AND

A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCXLVI.

The New Exotic, Father Hyacinthe, in Full Bloom.

From Our Manayunk Correspondent.

Mr. Serious Editytur:—Ez you published in yure last Satterdaze paper that Munday waz goin' to be a hie tide, ackordin' to them astronomers, I ackordin' payed attenshun to yure observashuns. The end waz so traggycal and so onexpekted to me and to Mrs. R., and Amandy (my dorter) that I thot ide rite about it.

The little rise we had in the Skoolkill about a weak b4 this predickshun of yures, and the awful amount ov sufferin' and other things swept away, persuaded me it wood be wize to take time by the fire-lock.

There4 as the day set apart for another hi tide by the astronymers (as b4 refurred to) I notified sich uv my nabors az didnt take yure paper (and sed they wodent ez long ez you made fun of fokes with them pictures), and begun to fix mi own family affares for a holesale exkurshun by water.

There waz much konsternation, specially among them az hadent got in their garding truck, and vizions uv floatin ha stax and struggling geese, korn kribs, and defunct mules, with a mixed sprinklin uv pumpkins and drounded pigs haunted my pillo for severall daze previus to the time wen the grate wattery phenorama waz to be opened.

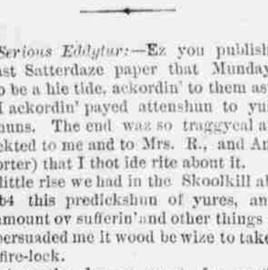
Upon breakin the subjeck tu Mrs. R., she suddently rekollected that she had an unkle who lived on the mountains away back in Pencilvania, expressed a decided aversion to bein drowned uv a canawl, and suggested the propriety of makin a flyin visit to her dear but long-forgotten relativ.

Amandy, my romantic dorter, kwoted sometin about the "recks of empire and the krash uv worlds," and retired to her chamber tu gaze at the potograf of the young bathist who taut her the "Aquatic flip-flap in the surf, off the beach at Long Branch."

Kain (mi unpoetick son) "didn't keer a kontinental d—ecimal" whether the tide waz hi or lo, provided it didn't rain, for "he was going tu take Suze Swackhammer tu Aunty Higgins' quiltin if he swum the old mare every step—bi pizin!"

Abednego (youngest and gushingust uv the family) comprehended jist enuff uv the meanin ov hi tide to go into ekstacies over the prospeck uv sailin hiz mother's milk pans in the back yard.

Thus stood affairs in the Rick household on the evenin uv the 17th. The skoolmaster had assured me that mornin that astronnymers never made a mistake, and that he had kontrived a one-seated balloon which he expeked tu "go up" jist before hi water. I had read miself that "time and tide wait for no man," and this waz no time tu wait for the tide: so callin mi indomittyble energy into pla, I begun tu prepare for the second deluge in Manyyunk.



The Preparation.

At 7 P. M. turned the kattle loose with a partin injunktion tu sink or swim. Histed one uv Francis' patent Metallic Life Botes ontu the roof uv the house and made her fast tu northeast chimney. Mrs. R. and Amandy exhibitin symtums uv tears; Kain very konsiderately advized them tu dri up.

7:45 P. M.—Karried up some dried ked and pot cheese and stowed 'em away in the locker. Kain follow'd with pipes and tobacker, a fishin-pole and duck gun. Mrs. R. sent up an almanack and umbreller.

9 P. M.—3 bottles of ketchup, 2 warmin paps, night clothes, and smellin bottle sent up bi mi thoughtful better half.

9:45 P. M.—Still takin abord supplies. Amandy signalled from the back yard that her own private invoice was reddy. Lowered the histin tackle and histed up ½ ton uv French wardrobe, sett uv croka balls, the parlor melodeon, Fidele, the lap dorg, and the latest edition uv Silver Cob's thrillin romance; "Donna Darbrix, or the Demon Dawter uv the Kewolapops."

10 P. M.—Cookin stove and tun uv koak stowed awa in the fore kastle. Mrs. B. bizzy at makin a sett uv signals from a dilapidated petty-koat. Kain greezin hiz boots, and Abednego flappin around the yard with life preservers on.

Taking Aboard Cargo.

10:30 P. M.—Histed abord Tom, the house cat, box uv sardines, pocket compass and sofa.

11 P. M.—Wind freshenin. Put on mi oil kloth suit and sou-wester. Kain cum aboard with tin horn and Towser, the bull-dorg: Histed Abednego up in a wash biler and stowed him awa tu starboard.

11:20 P. M.—Shipped the helm and blu the horn az a signal for Mrs. R. and Amandy tu kum aboard. Amandy sent up kanary bird with note statin that "darlin little Dicky mite be uv use to us after 40 daze, in going out tu find dry land, like the duv which went out from the ark, etc.," which she had read about in some old fashioned novel, ez likewize a kumplete file of the Manayunk *Kronikle*.

Mrs. Rick Makes her Appearance.

11:40.—Mrs. Rick appeared at the scuttle with three band-boxes, knittin apparatus, cookery book, and praktical house-keeper, rolled up in a napkin. Amandy follo'd with small toilet table: Kain assisted with the lading, and the Rick household awaited the comin uv the waters.

12 midnight.—Histed sail. Heavy mutterin in S. E. Took the helm while Kain went forward and adjusted the lead line. Made the appallin diskovery that there waz no water on board. Kain volunteered tu go down and fill a jug. Mrs. R., with tears, entreated him tu hurry, "ere he shood be swollo'd up by the tide." Kain ventured down like a hero, and returning reported a rize uv six inches water in the well.

1 P. M.—Held a meetin and elekted officers, krew, and passengers. By unanimous konsent I wuz made kommander, jenral, supercargo, and sailin master: Kain, first and last mate. Mrs. R., stewardess; Amandy, invalid passenjer; and Abednego, cabin boy, under instructions. Next, divided off intu watches; myself takin the first and Kain the second watch. Mrs. R. wuz tu watch the pocket kompass. Amandy waz tu watch her mother, and Abednego waz tu watch Amandy. Kain produced a piece of chalk and started a log book on the cookin stove.

2 A. M.—(Extraks from log book). Okt 18th, 1869.—Top uv Kammolle Kottage. Lat. 4-11 44; Long. 000 east from Bramble's tavern. Wind on our fore-quarters. Trimmed mainsail flat aft. Tide suppozed tu be rizin rapidly. No sail in site. Wrote "all well" on a slip uv paper, enclozed it in a bottle, and thru it in the back yard.

The Bottle Thrown Overboard.

3 A. M.—Tide suppozed tu be comin in fearfully. Thru the lead. Serious accident. Lead fast in the garden fence. Breakers on the beach roaring violently. Tide *must* be rizin. Towzer howls and snuffs the air to leeward. No seasickness az yet.

3:50 A. M.—Foggy. Blu the horn. The stewardness reported a large sqare-rulgged vessel right ahed. Proved to be the chimney. Sounded with an oar. Shingles, but no water. Still, the tide *must* be rizin.

3:50 A. M.—Heard a shout on our larboard bow. Answered "ahoy! what craft is that?" Received no reply, but brick-bat struck us just aft the mainmast and a sound of lafter was heard afterward. Stewardess had no doubt but it was the flyin Dutchman.

4:30 A. M.—Consternation uv all hands. *Water one inch deep in the bottom uv the boat. Sinkin!* Horn blowed, signals histed, and duck gun fired over the stern.

5 A. M.—Cauze uv leak ascertained to be the capsizin uv water jug. Great joy. Fired a salute and prepared to cast off from chimney, az the tide *must certainly set us afloat soon.*

5:15 A. M.—Waitin for dalite. Water suppozed tu be within 6 inches uv our keel. Stewardess aslcep: Amandy ditto: Abednego under the locker: skipper noddin: first and last mate on duty, waitin tu be relieved. Lat. 4-11-44. Long. 00.

* * * * * *

Here the log stops. What occasioned the stoppage I am unable tu state, but jist az I waz kalculatin upon the wizdum uv takin in sail until dalite, I observed Tom, the house cat, "go" for the canary bird. This arouzed the ire uv Towzer, who akkordingly "went" for Tom. Bein bizzy with the helm I kalled the first and last mate tu kwell the mutiny, and az that officer rushed aft he enkountered the melodeon, which rolled over on the cookin stove, which carecned the vessel, which upsot and spilled krew, passenger, and cargo upon the roof.

The Capsize.

Had the roof been steep, dear reader, you would never have heard, in true story, uv our fates; as it waz, the remnants uv cookin utensils, bed klothes, female finery and pot cheese, tell it more forcibly than your shipwrecked servant ever expects tu.

Yet, az a prekautionary meazure, I shall keep the boat moored where she iz; a hi tide *must* come, for even yesterday the water in hotel whisky barrels riz from 4 tu 5 inches. Forewarned iz forearmed, &c., etcettery.

ABE RICK.

For the Evening Telegraph.

SHO! AN ALLITERATIVE ROMANCE.

Sam Stubbs strelled slowly, surveying sunset's serene splendor. Sweet songsters softly sung silvery strains. Sombre shade solemnly surrounded sylvan scenes; stillness seemed stepping stocking-footed skyward, stifling sound, soothing sense, suggesting sentiment, stilling strife, silencing sorrowing suffering. Sleep seemed stealthily stealing sluggish sense. Sam Stubbs seemed sad. Sam Stubbs sighed! So simooms, sweeping savagely southward, sometimes sigh! Sam Stubbs sighed sonorously! Still, Sam sauntered silently, seemingly subdued, softened, seraphized! Sam's soft susceptibilities surrendered some time since (so sundry sage spinsters say). Seraphina Stiggins saw something seemed sufficiently sapient. So Sam Stubbs surely sought Seraphina Stiggins. Sam's steps squashed snowdrops, sour sorrel; striped snakes stung Sam's stout soles. Sparrows, snugly settled, shrank suspiciously, seeing Sam's stupendous strides. Still Sam sauntered silently. Suddenly somebody shrieked, "Samuel Stubbs!" Sam staggered, said "Scissors!" stopped, surveyed surrounding space, spied Seraphina Stiggins sitting solus simpering sweetly. So Sam stammered, "Servant, Seraphina!" She seemed sentimentally satisfied. So Sam, seeing Seraphina's suavity, squatted, simply saying, "Slick sunset." Seraphina said, "Splendid sweet." Somehow speech seemed scarce, Sam's syntax stopped, Seraphina's silvery syllables scampered shamefully: so, sitting silently, Sam stroked Sam's shins. Seraphina smoothed Seraphina's seven-shilling silk. "Stupid silence." Seraphina sighed. So Sam sighed! Soon she spoke solemnly, "Surely singleness seems sorrowful; surely sentimental souls seek sympathy: surely, Samuel, sadness sometimes steeps sympathetic souls."

Sam shook sensibly: Sam's speech surely stayed somewhere; Sam stuttered, sputtered, stammered. Sam said "Sho!" Shakespearian shades! see Seraphina starting suddenly: standing, scornfully scanning Sam's sprawling symmetry. She satirically sibilated:—"Stupid simpleton; shabby, sheep-stealing, sneaking snivveler! subservient subaltern! sooner shall Seraphina Stiggins seek scanty subsistence scrubbing sinks, sooner scour small-sized stoves, sooner skin snakes, steal steamboats, swallow shin soup, sooner sweep streets, sew shoes, split sails, side saddles; sooner shingle shops, sell shaving straps: sooner—sooner—soon—so—so—" Seraphina stopped, snivelling scornfully. Some single souls see some slight severity sprinkling Seraphina's speech. Such should survey solemnly Sam's sin. Sam said "Sho."

Since Sam's slip, seventeen summers sainted submissive sublunarians: snow, sleet, slush, sorrow, sin severally saddened smiling souls' sunshine. Sunbeams, summer showers, severally streamed, sustaining sweetness, soothing sadness, supporting sorrow. Sh! speak softly! Sam Stubbs' sofa supports Seraphina *Stubbs!* She sits, softly smoothing Sam's supper (sent stomachward sometime since). Swift suppers somestime sit severely. Sam's sat so! Seraphina smoothed Sam's supper, steeped sennal suggested salts! Soon Sam seemed sprightlier, smilingly said Sam's sweet spouse:—"Surely sentimental souls seek sympathy."

Sam Stubbs simply said. "Sho!" X.

THE SOUTH.

News Condensed from our Exchanges.

—General Robert Toombs, of Georgia, is convalescing.

—An ear of corn raised in Sumpter county, Alabama, contained 1300 grains.

—The price of lands in some portions of Alabama has advanced 100 per cent. in two years.

—On the 27th ultimo, a thin skin of ice was visible in White county, Arkansas.

—About fifty German families from Chemnitz, in Saxony, are preparing to emigrate to Holt county, Missouri.

—It is intimated that there is a large treasure of gold and silver buried safely in the suburbs of the town of Minden, Louisiana.

—Ex-Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, has again assumed the editorial management of the New Orleans *Republican*.

—An average of twenty-five immigrant wagons crossed the Missouri river at Boonville every day during the month of September. "Westward the Star of Empire," etc.

—Mrs. Sandy Tolmie, residing in West Nashville, on Wednesday stepped upon a peach-peel and fell, her neck being pierced by the sharp point of a chair-post. It is doubtful if she can recover.

—Thomas N. Baird, living near Crescent Hill, Bates county, Mo., while digging a well on his farm, a few days since, at a depth of twenty-six feet, struck a three-feet vein of fine coal.

—Wheat is selling at 75 cents a bushel in Webster county, Missouri, indicating that the danger of a famine is very remote in that locality.

—The total value of taxable property of the city of Huntsville, Alabama, for the present year is over $2,000,000, being an increase of $100,000 during the year.

—A New Orleans paper says that whatever could be done in the way of racing, racquette, dancing, and amateur theatricals at the Fair Grounds in that city, was accomplished on Sunday last, for the benefit of a church.

—The New Orleans *Times* says the proposition mooted in that city to return to a gold basis in all cotton sales and transactions meets with general favor and elicits a deep interest among bankers, cotton factors, and planters.

—The banks in Texas hold upwards of four hundred thousand dollars in coin, while those of all the other Southern States together but two hundred and seventy thousand. In Western Texas and California the currency has been always metallic.

—The Legislature of Arkansas has voted to issue $4,500,000 in bonds to pay bonds for $1,000,000 issued thirty years ago to establish a bank, but which, on the failure of the bank were repudiated. The $4,500,000 is required to pay the original $1,000,000, and accrued interest.

—At the recent term of the Circuit Court of Macon county, Missouri, a Mrs. Means obtained a verdict for $5000 damages against a man named Waite, for defamation of character. Upon the rendition of the verdict, Mrs. Means remitted $4000 of the judgment, averring that she had sued to defend her reputation, and not for money.

—The Milan (Mo.) *Herald* says Mr. N. C. Miller, a minister of the Gospel, was found guilty, during the session of the Circuit Court this week, of joining in marriage a minor son of George Stanton and a Miss Lemar, and sentenced to imprisonment in the County Jail for one month. He was afterwards released from confinement by order of the Court.

—The Board of Public Works of New Orleans have abandoned the idea of relying upon planters for contributions to build and repair levees, which contributions were expected, under a pledge by the board that they would be reimbursed by the Legislature, and they have resolved to advertise for proposals for the construction of the works most needed.

—The Franklin (La.) *Banner* says spiritual desolation reigns in St. Mary. Appoint the time for a horse race, says the *Banner*, a free fight or a circus entertainment, and St. John the Baptist could not call out such a crowd nor call forth half so much enthusiasm. There is an abundance of undeveloped zeal in Franklin and St. Mary, but it can't be reached by a church bell or the voice of a reformer.

—Bloody doings are reported from Jackson county, Fla. Columbus Sullivan was shot in going from his dwelling to his gin-house, and on the 1st instant Colonel McClellan, a prominent lawyer of Marianna, was badly wounded and his daughter killed. Calvin Rogers and other negroes circumstances point out as the perpetrators. Oscar Granberry, one of the negroes suspected, was killed on last Saturday morning.

—Mr. Margrave, a citizen of Jefferson county, Tennessee, can be frequently seen in Knoxville walking at a brisk pace. He is in his ninety-seventh year, and has not tasted animal food for fifty years, and, as he believes, has not eaten as much as one pound in his life. He is temperate in his habits, using no spirits of any kind, and uses tobacco moderately. He is a bachelor, and, whilst he calls his home Jefferson county, finds one anywhere in East Tennessee.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

THIRD LECTURE,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25,
BY MISS OLIVE LOGAN,
Subject—"GIRLS."

The remainder of the series will be given in the following order:—
Oct. 27, R. J. DE CORDOVA; Nov. 29, HON. S. S. COX; Dec. 1, HON. CHARLES SUMNER; Dec. 3, REV. ROBERT COLLYER; Dec. 7, MARK TWAIN; Dec. 9, R. J. DE CORDOVA; Dec. 16, WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Admission to each Lecture, 50c.; Reserved Seats, 75c.; Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50c.; Amphitheatre, 25c. Tickets for any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Warerooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 10 22 3t

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 310 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.
The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for ONE SHARE OF NEW STOCK for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 30th instant.
Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscription, or in instalments of twenty-five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870.
Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.
On stock not paid in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed on instalments from date of payment.
Subscription Books will be opened October 1 and closed November 1 next.
10 8 s31 CHAS. C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO., maturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on and after that date, at the Banking-house of
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM S. HILLES,
9 22 tf Secretary and Treasurer.

REMOVAL.

THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY
Commenced business at its
NEW OFFICE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, 11th inst. 10 12 1m

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 30

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 245

MORNING GLORY.
It is an admitted fact that the MORNING GLORY
BASE-BURNING HEATING STOVES
keep steadily ahead of all competitors. For superiority and economy in fuel they are unapproached. Call and see them.
BUZBY & HUNTERSON,
10 6 1m4p Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND Street.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
28 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

POLITICAL.

VOTE THE PEOPLE'S TICKET
IN CAMDEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.
For State Senator,
JAMES M. SCOVEL.
For Sheriff,
SAMUEL ARCHER.
FOR LEGISLATURE.
First District,
RICHARD CAMPION.
Second District,
JACOB HITCHENER.
Third District,
ANDREW D. TURNER.
Coroners,
JOHN D. SEYBOLD,
ENOS P. FUREY,
ROBERT CHEW. 10 21 12t

HOSIERY GOODS.

J. WILLIAM HOFMANN,

No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,

Dealer in Hosiery Goods,

Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', an Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

UNDERWEAR

Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the best imported.
Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the best of American Goods.
These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly

Seasonable Wear.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETS.

AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.

LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 27 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW DAILY PAPER.

It is intended to commence, in a short time, the publication, in this city, of a NEW DAILY NEWSPAPER.
The arrangements for its publication are now complete, awaiting only the setting up of a first-class eight-cylinder press, capable of printing over 10,000 copies per hour, from the unrivalled establishment of Messrs. Hoe & Co., of New York.
The new paper will be entirely independent upon all questions, and will judge of every measure solely upon its merits, regarding it as neither better nor worse because espoused or contemned by a political party or by partisan interests.
It will be of moderate size, but large enough to contain all the latest news, with proper comments thereon; and, while it will be furnished at a price which will place it within the reach of every one, its literary merit will be of a character that will earnestly commend it to the most critical and the most reflective reader.
In making this announcement, it need only be added that the course of the undersigned as a journalist here, for many years, during the most important crises in the history of the city and the nation, will be a guarantee for the conduct of the enterprise.
ALEXANDER CUMMINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20, 1869. 10 21 thstu3t

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 26

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp6

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 21 CHESNUT Street. 11 3wfmS

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH, Classical, and Commercial Institute, No. 1908 MT. VERNON Street. Preparation for business or college. 10 9 1m*

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 4063 CHESNUT Street.
10 1 1m* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

JAMES PEARCE, M. B., ORGANIST, ST. MARK'S (No. 1430 SPRUCE Street), can be seen from 9 till 10 A. M. and from 7 till 8 P. M. Teaches the Organ, Piano, and Harmony. 10 9 stuth 2m

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.
PREPARATORY CLASS.—In response to many solicitations, this Class has been opened for those who desire to be fitted for entrance into the next regular class.
Apply to
10 1 1m HENRY COPPEE, LL.D., President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
OFFICE No. 1024 WALNUT Street.
(Removed from Southeast corner Tenth and Walnut.)
SECOND HALF FALL QUARTER BEGINS NOVEMBER 15.
Pupils may begin at any time.
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JEFFERSON E. WILLIAMS, President.
CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 10 20 ws8t

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A First-class Primary Department.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 9 18 tf

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT CLAYMONT, Delaware, twenty miles from Philadelphia, on the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. Rev. J. STURGES PEARCE, Rector.
From Rev. Dr. Clemson, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, Claymont.
"My acquaintance with the Rev. Mr. Pearce and his Boarding School has impressed me with his peculiar aptitude to manage boys, and make them happy in their school relations. My impression is that he is a successful teacher. "JOHN B. CLEMSON.
"Claymont, July 15, 1868."
From Rev. Charles Breck, Wilmington, Del.
"Trinity School, Claymont, has my full confidence, and most cheerfully do I recommend it as an institution combining all the refinement and cultivation of a Christian home with the most thorough discipline.
"A student in my charge, and placed there by me, improved to my entire satisfaction. "CHARLES BRECK,
"Rector of Trinity Church.
"Wilmington, July 28, 1869."
Persons having boys whom they wish to place away from home are invited to visit this school, or to address the Rector. 10 2 swim

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

TUESDAY, OCT. 26.

Stake $300. Mile heats, best three in five, good day and track.
W. CARSON names blk. m. VICTORIA, to harness.
W. McBRIDE names b. h. MOSCOW, to harness.
J. B. HAINES names b. m. FANNY, to wagon.
Omnibuses start from Library street at 2½ P. M.
Admission $1. 10 22 3trp

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 14 No. 2000 SOUTH Street.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, ETC.
BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.
A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 om FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 tf No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 tf No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 548 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Cure, promptness, certainty! One price! Call. Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
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NOBILITY QUALITY,

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FRENCH MUSLINS, 2 yards wide, 65 cents.
Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap. 10 15 1m

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1869.

FALL TRADE.

ATTRACTIVE SPECIALTIES

AT THORNLEY'S

POPULAR CORNER,

Eighth and Spring Garden.

We respectfully invite attention to the most superb display of Shawls to be found in this city, and at most reasonable prices.

Long and Square Paisley,
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Arabs, Bedouins, Mauds, Etc. Etc.

Persons can come direct to our Store from any part of the city by the present system of passes on the cars, and we assure them it will more than repay them. [10 16tf] JOSEPH H. THORNLEY.

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Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of

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At moderate prices. With a choice selection of

NOVELTIES

In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 2m

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OPEN THIS DAY,
10 PIECES ROMAN STRIPED SATINS, at $2, $2 50, and $3 per yard; one dollar per yard below former prices.
40 PIECES SATINS, 14inch, of all desirable shades, $1 50 per yard; reduced from $2.
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Also, a full stock of all kinds of
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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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1115.—HOPKINS'

HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,

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Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 25c. to $2 25. Our Keystone Skirts, 30 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1 40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
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Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9 50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
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WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

The Lord's Day.

To secularise the Lord's Day is an object men are driving at under cover of regard to the interests of the poor. Care for the poor? A wretched pretense on the part, at least, of many who make it, and a delusion in all who believe it. Let a breach be once made, and work, as on the Continent, will rush in at the back of play: and in the end seven days' labor will bring no higher wages than are now earned by six. It is not in those Popish or Protestant countries where this day is almost wholly given up to business or pleasure, but in England and in America, in the two countries of the world where it stops the wheels of labor, closes theatres, and opens churches, that workmen earn the largest wages, enjoy the greatest freedom, and dwell in the happiest homes. In every country where it is honored, the Sabbath is the palladium of liberty and the ark of religion. A nation trained through its devout observance to the knowledge of God and practice of piety, will neither aspire to be tyrants nor submit to be slaves.

Thanksgiving.

The months are again bringing round to us the night season of the natural year—the time when, having gathered up her fruits, the earth folds her garments of greenness, and softly lays her down to her winter's rest. It is meant that we should listen to the voices which speak to us when the year is growing ripe, and think the solemn thoughts which arise in one at sight of its ripeness passing so swiftly to decay. God has used this season of reaping and ingathering to teach men many things, and from the field of His Book we may glean for ourselves a sheaf of autumnal lessons. In plain words has the Lord of Harvest interpreted to His children the meaning of His own silent Providence.

The first lesson ought to be one of thankfulness. He who feeds the ravens, which neither sow nor reap, has much more been feeding us. Though our corn is not "rained down" upon us from heaven's open door, yet in its uprising from the clods it is as much the gift of God as if it were. That process by which the dead earth gives us back manifold what we have lent it, and foul and noxious things are reconstructed by the chemistry of vegetation into nourishment for men, is the yearly wonder of God. It is but a slower form of what His hands wrought in instant miracle, who added to the loaves beside the Sea of Galilee. There is indeed no other branch of labor in which the return is so plainly, though in all labor it is as truly, a gift from God: for, while the merchant gets his profit in round-about ways through the operation of economical laws, which are intricate or concealed, and the artisan draws his wages directly from his employer, no farmer can help seeing every day he lives that it is God Himself alone who is making his crop to grow. Nor can those fail to see it who eat of the fruit of his fields. Of course however we get our livelihood, we owe both strength for work and the wages which repays it, to Him in whom we live; but men see that more simply in the culture of the soil from which is reaped the people's bread than in anything else. Therefore a nation's harvest has always been taken as that sample of its general prosperity for which most naturally the nation gives thanks. When we say grace over that part of our national wealth which comes most plainly once a year, from God's own hand, we do in effect acknowledge Him as the giver of all our wealth. Among us, therefore, as among all people, harvest is a natural time for sacred national joy. It tells of Heaven's favor on the land, and of rewarded toil, and of peace and household plenty.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Elm Place Congregational Church, Brooklyn, Rev. Mr. Powers pastor, has mapped out for itself a definite portion of the city in which it is located, and which it means to cultivate thoroughly.

—Rev. E. Halley, a son of Rev. Dr. Halley, long a Presbyterian pastor in Albany, New York, has been unanimously called to the Seventh Street Church, Cincinnati, formerly Dr. Storr's. He is about twenty-four years of age, a graduate of Williams College and Princeton Seminary, and served in the army during the war.

—The Presbyterian and Congregational Convention of Wisconsin (it has 11 Presbyterian and 164 Congregational churches) met October 7 in Sparta. The tobacco question was discussed in a manner that would have delighted Dr. Trask, and strong resolutions passed. During the year 785 have been added on profession, and the membership of the 175 churches is 11,552. The Sunday schools have 16,398 scholars, and $20,779 are reported as contributed for benevolent purposes in addition to the congregational expenses. The question of employing evangelists to aid pastors was thoroughly discussed, and with a general result in favor of such men as Messrs. Potter, Avery, and Clark.

—The Chicago Theological Seminary continues to thrive. At a late meeting of the directors the Rev. James T. Hyde, lately of Middlebury, Vermont, was elected to the Professorship of Pastoral Theology and Special Studies, to teach the seniors pastoral duty, and to guide the studies of the special course during the first year. His acceptance is expected, and he will be a gain to the faculty. A Professor of Ecclesiastical History will soon be chosen. The front portion of the north wing of the main building is now nearly ready for the roof. It faces the Union Park Congregational Church. An Eastern friend has recently given $5000 to the seminary. There are about fifty students this year.

METHODIST.

—Thus far the Methodist ministerial vote has been 2342 in favor to 606 against lay delegation. This gives the requisite three-fourths, with 131 votes to spare.

—The Methodist Metropolitan Church at Washington is still $50,000 in debt: and has raised a committee of ladies, with Mrs. Grant as president, to appeal for 5000 Methodist women to send $10 each to lift this burden.

—Bishop Ames recently said that he was not born in the Methodist Episcopal Church. His grandfathers were both ministers—one Episcopal, the other Congregational—while he, absorbing the essence of both, came out a Methodist.

—Drew Theological Seminary opened its fall term under highly favorable auspices. About sixty students appeared during the first days of the term, and enough more were booked to carry the number up to seventy within a few days. Dr. McClintock has returned from his visit abroad.

—In 1800 the Methodists of this city numbered one to every 442 of our population: in 1810, one in 59; in 1829, one in 43; in 1839, one in 33; in 1840, one in 25: in 1850, one in 38: and in 1860, one in 45. Since 1840 they had, and perhaps have, been losing ground relatively, while actually gaining in numbers.

—On October 24, 1769, the Rev. Richard Boardman and the Rev. Joseph Pillmoor, the first Wesleyan missionaries to America, landed at Gloucester Point, New Jersey, just below this city. October 24, 1869, comes on Sunday, and the Methodists purpose making a collection for missionary purposes at that time.

—The late Mrs. Burton, of Roundhay, England, who was a wealthy member of the Wesleyan body, has left the large sum of £32,000, free of legacy duty, in aid of several religious and benevolent institutions. Of this sum £15,000 is to be expended in the erection of chapels and schools for Wesleyan Methodists in Cumberland and Scotland.

—The Methodist Church at Chicopee Falls, Mass., Rev. E. W. Virgin, pastor, has received an addition of over sixty members during two weeks of labor by Mrs. Maggie Van Cott, of New York. Resolutions approving and commending her as an evangelist were passed unanimously by the congregation at the close of the series of meetings. She is now preaching in Boston.

EPISCOPAL.

—The House of Bishops has elected the Rev. Dr. H. N. Pierce Missionary Bishop of Arkansas and the Indian Territory.

—Rev. Mr. Leffingwell, Episcopal, of Gardiner, Me., lately preached a sermon defending the Popish doctrine that the Church and the Bible are of coequal authority.

—The Rev. William Marvin Jones, of Trinity parish, has been elected Financial Agent of the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union and Church Book Society.

—The Rev. Dr. Alexander Vinton, of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, in New York city, who declined a call from the Church of Emmanuel in Boston, last spring, has accepted a renewed call to that church.

—Dr. Temple, the new Bishop of Exeter, who takes the place of the extremely High Church Dr. Philpotts, is a Broad Churchman, and the writer of the least objectionable of the famous essays and reviews.

—The Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church held its annual meeting in New York last week. Two hundred and eleven clergymen are enrolled as home missionaries, of whom 178 are now in the field. Total receipts for domestic missions for 1869, $127,710. The report of the Foreign Committee was read, showing the mission force to be 37.

—Some English papers are commenting on the appearance of four clergymen of the Church of England at a feast given to two hundred workmen connected with the brewery of Cavendish Bridge. The rector of the parish made a speech, in which, not content with declaring that "nothing gave him greater pleasure than to meet the workmen of Cavendish Bridge," he further announced that "the most important establishment in Castle Donington was the brewery." What then about the Church?—*Independent.*

—We published some time ago the statement of a writer in the *Church Journal* that Bishop McIlvaine was in a fair way to become "the tallest High Churchman in the land:" and that, while he had previously encouraged extempore prayer-meetings, he had this year at the meeting of the Ohio Convention forbidden them. We are glad to see a statement, given under the Bishop's own authority, that this is "wholly false." This year, on the Sunday following the convention, at an ordination, as is his custom, he himself led an extempore prayer-meeting just previous to going into the church for the public services.—*Independent.*

BAPTIST.

—The English Baptists are raising $12,000 for a chapel in Paris, and American Baptists are asked to give an equal amount.

—The Salem Baptist Association (somewhere in the South) has twice rejected (last year and this) the application of Swannonoa Church for membership, because it holds in fellowship a man with no immersion but by a Methodist minister.

—The Seventh-day Baptists held their 55th annual session on Fourth-day, Sept 29th, at Shiloh, N. J. They reported growth. A delegate was appointed to the meetings of the Seventh-day Adventists: but resolutions were passed disclaiming any faith in the immediate coming of Christ.

—Two remarkable cases in which men have overstepped denominational lines in bestowing their benefactions have lately occurred in the history of Bates and Dartmouth Colleges. It was generally published that Hon. Benjamin E. Bates, of Boston, a Congregationalist, has given $100,000 to the Free Baptist College in Lewiston, Me., of which he has paid $25,000, and subscribed $75,000 conditionally. The other case is that of the late Judge Richard Fletcher, a Baptist, of Boston, by whose bequest Dartmouth College has lately received $100,000.

—Says a correspondent of the *National Baptist*, relative to the condition of the Church in Wisconsin:—We have 174 churches in Wisconsin containing a few over 10,000 members, and 106 pastors, besides ministering brethren, who have located. Increase of members during the year, 1000. Amount received for home missions, exclusive of aid from the parent society in New York, $2217. Pledged during the year for Chicago University, $7000, and an equal amount for the the theological seminary. Fifteen young men, who are preparing for the ministry, have been assisted through the educational society. Twenty-one ministers have come to labor in the State, and seventeen have left. The Home Mission Society are willing to send $5000 to Wisconsin next year, provided $4000 be raised by the churches, a sum which it is hoped will be contributed, and which will be, if all put their shoulders to the wheel.

—A most important Sunday-School Convention, in connection with the Baptist denomination, will be held at St. Louis during the first week in November. The St. Louis local committee have made the following announcement:—

The brethren of St. Louis extend to the Baptist Sunday-School workers of the United States a cordial invitation to assemble with them in this National Convocation at St. Louis, November 2, 3, and 4, 1869.

All who propose attending the Convention and Institute, will please forward their names as early as possible to E. D. Jones, St. Louis, and cards of introduction will be returned, assigning them homes during their stay. It is important that we learn the number that will probably be in attendance as early as practicable.

Delegates desiring tickets to the social entertainment, to be held at Mercantile Library Hall, in connection with the closing exercises of the Convention and Institute, can secure them by remitting one dollar. A limited number of tickets will be issued, and it is hoped that brethren from abroad, that may desire them, will receive them as early as possible.

Rev. Geo. A. Peltz, chairman of the General Committee of Arrangements, has entered into an agreement with the railroad companies as follows:—

1. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad and its local branches. Free return tickets, issued at St. Louis, to all who pay full fare over it in going. Good until December 1.

2. The Northern Central Railroad. Free return tickets to all points between Baltimore and Sunbury, issued at St. Louis, to delegates who pay full fare over it in going.

3. The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railway (Pan Handle route), including the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Division. Free return tickets, issued at St. Louis, to all who pay full fare over it in going.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—Fifty New School presbyteries have voted in favor of reunion, and not one against it. Of the Old School presbyteries, 55 have voted in favor and 3 against it.

—Statistics are brought forward to prove that during the last year the United Presbyterian Church, in proportion to their numbers, baptized more, licensed more, ordained more ministers, and received more into the communion of the Church than their Old School brethren.

—The Reformed Presbyterians of Brooklyn (and by this term we mean the original Old School Reformed Presbyterians, and not the New School Reformed, which turned out George B. Stuart), have recently erected a neat chapel on the corner of Lafayette avenue and Ryerson street, Brooklyn. Rev. J. H. Boggs is pastor.—*Independent.*

—The three Old School Synods of New York, New Jersey, and Philadelphia comprise nearly one-third of the membership of the entire body: and, as their wealth renders proper, nearly two-thirds of the sum contributed for foreign missions by the churches, $178,434, came from these three synods. This aggregate does not include individual donations nor legacies.

—The Free Church General Assembly of Scotland is trying the excellent plan of sending out to mission work in neglected districts for four weeks such ministers as are willing to devote a vacation to this object. Their *Record* mentions the case of a powerful revival in Armadale connected with the labors of one of these ministerial evangelists, in which 150 professed conversion. The established Scotch clergyman held aloof, but the Episcopal minister rendered most important help, and has two large classes of the converts, who meet weekly for instruction.

—The *United Presbyterian* defends the action of the Presbytery in appointing a preacher to fill the pulpit of Mr. J. R. Miller, a United Presbyterian minister who lately left that denomination, by which act he was prevented from preaching his farewell sermon. It states that this was in accordance with the established rule, and that Mr. Miller ought to have preached his farewell sermon before closing his connection with the Church. It adds that a late published letter of his shows that his spirit towards the denomination he left was such that he could not expect more than ordinary courtesy; and it requests the "*Independent* and all candid papers not to speak of us on the authority of" the New School Presbyterian paper of Philadelphia.—*Independent.*

—At the request of several American Christians, visiting in Italy, Rev. David Turin, missionary pastor of the Vaudois in Milan, writes to the *Presbyterian* correcting misstatements in reference to the Waldensian Church, made by Mr. Richardson, of the *Congregationalist*. He denies that "the 20,000 Waldenses are all members of the Church," as an ancient rule requiring profession of faith was adopted last year: also, that "it is a state church," as it is absolutely free, not being interfered with by the government in any way, except that a sum, never more than 500 francs, is paid toward the support of each pastor; also, that "it is a hierarchy of the strictest kind" and "that church laymen have no voice whatever." On these points Mr. Richardson's statements seem to have been quite inaccurate. The fact that these fifteen little parishes and ministers in Piedmont have during a very few years established thirty-three mission stations in Italy, with twenty-two ministers, eleven lay evangelists, and over 2000 communicants, shows that its religion is not "a mere matter of form and ceremony." Mr. Turin also speaks of an unfortunate prejudice against the Vaudois churches on the part of Rev. Mr. Clark, who is United States consul at Milan and agent of the American and Foreign Christian Union.

CATHOLIC.

—The Roman Catholic archbishop of San Francisco refused to allow his clergy to attend the funeral of the late Senor Godoy, the Mexican Consul: probably on account of his political opinions in reference to the confiscation of church property in Mexico. A Presbyterian clergyman had to be called in to perform the funeral services.—*Independent.*

—The Bishop of Moulins, France, recently published the assertion, in a pastoral address to his flock, that the Roman Church has always "abhorred blood," and that it has been careful to prevent the Protestants from being persecuted in the exercise of their worship. This is rather startling, coming from a land where the inquisitors exterminated thousands of the inhabitants, and which has never recovered from the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew.

—Each of the nuns of Spain, taking into consideration the value of the buildings and properties she occupies, costs the State about $2000 gold a year, and there are more than 12,000 of them throughout the country. It is not strange that the Spanish Minister of Grace and Justice proposes to reduce considerably the number of convents, in some of which there is actually only one nun living. The buildings will be employed for charitable purposes and for public offices.

—Father Hyacinthe lately visited the Archbishop of Paris, and was cordially received. Although the Archbishop blamed his act, he was anxious to keep up friendly relations with him. The action of Hyacinthe and that of the German bishops render it certain that the effort to make the Council do nothing more than quietly accept the decisions of the Jesuit majority will meet with a decided opposition. The report is telegraphed that the Council will be allowed merely to ratify what the Holy Father shall present to it: but this would make the assembly such a ridiculous farce that the story can hardly be believed.

—Archbishop Manning aspires to be the leader of the successful Ultramontane party in the approaching Council. As an illustration of his devotion to the Holy See, we quote from a late address of his, in which he uses this expression:—"The Roman Pontiff—that is, the whole Church of God, for it is all contained in him, and where the head acts all act with him." A remarkable assertion of the "federal headship," not of Adam, or of Christ, but of the Pope. In another place he puts into the mouth of the Holy Father this startling language:—"I claim to be the supreme judge and director of the consciences of men—of the peasant that tills the fields, and the prince that sits on the throne—of the household that lives in the shade of privacy, and the legislature that makes laws for kingdoms. I am the sole last supreme judge of what is right and wrong."—*Independent.*

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

The Roman correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following particulars about the arrangements for the great council:—

I have with great difficulty obtained some particulars respecting the Council, which show how the project is unfolding. The Pope has decided that the bishops shall be received at the Vatican with extraordinary honors suited to their character of supreme judges in the Church and organs of the Holy Spirit. As it will be impossible to enact these ceremonies for each individual, the bishops will be received in collective audiences, to which they will be introduced by categories, accompanied, like Royal princes, by the maestro di camera and the maggiordomo, and surrounded by a guard of honor and chamberlains. The audiences will take place in the saloon of the throne, where the Pope, seated on the throne and surrounded by his court, will award the bishops the same attention as he pays to princes of the blood.

The council is to be allowed complete liberty of discussion, but no discussion is to be carried on in the enclosure in the basilica of St. Peter. That resort is to be appropriated solely to public sittings, and to the solemn promulgation of decrees. The Council will hold its debates in the saloon of the Supper of Holy Thursday, above the atrium of the cathedral.

In the enclosure within the basilica, the Christian princes and representatives of foreign powers, who are excluded from the saloon of the Supper, will occupy tribunes round the Pontifical throne. The architect forgot to erect a tribune for the patriarchs, but the omission has been rectified, and by order of Monsignor Ferrari, prefect of ceremonies, they are assigned a place under the tribune of the cardinals. The archbishops and bishops *in partibus* are to enjoy all the rights and privileges of dioceasans. It is decided also to extend this rule to abbots *nullius*, but the Pope has not yet made up his mind about the generals of the orders. His hesitation is much resented by Father Beckx, the general of the Jesuits, who, making sure of a seat at the Council, called from Belgium the most subtle theologian of the order to be his prompter in this duty, and is very mortified to have to send him back untapped. There is even a rumor that the theologian was found tainted, and refuses to leave a Belgian bishop, to whom he is secretary, and who is distinguished for his liberal views.

Monsignor Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, to whom Prince Borghese appropriates a part of his palace, will give weekly entertainments to the Liberal bishops. These assemblies are expected to be attended by the majority of the German bishops. The Portuguese Episcopate openly opposes itself to the designs of the Court of Rome, and nearly all its members have refused to attend the Council. A large number of bishops in different countries have expressed disapprobation of the mode in which the preparative commissions have drawn up *a priori* digests of the decrees and questions to be brought before the Council, declaring that this proceeding is an infringement of their rights, and an attempt of the Roman Curia to impose its ideas and principles on an assembly which should be left to originate its own resolutions. The Belgian bishops are leagued on a very small point. During the religious wars in that country the Holy Sacrament was kept for safety in a sort of tower, and the custom has been handed down to the present time. Lately this became known to Monsignor Bartolini, sacristan to the congregation of the Rota, who reported it to the Pope, and the Belgian bishops were ordered to abandon the usage, and keep the Host, according to the universal practice, in a pix. The order was followed by a decree from the Rota, but neither order nor decree has been obeyed, and the bishops have determined to bring the matter before the Church.

No less than seventy-two bishops have written to excuse themselves from attending the Council, and every day swells the number of defaulters.

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DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, NOS. 1125-1128 Chesnut street.—First-class Pianos at fixed prices.—Chickering & Sons, Marschall & Mittauer, Bine & Son. Finest new Pianos to rent.
10 20 12t W. H. DUTTON.

ALBRECHT, RIELS & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH S

A CARD.—I HAVE DURING THE last year been selling my elegant Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bro's. Pianos nearly as low as at any former time, asking less than three-fourths of the regular factory-marked retail prices, but do not bind myself to any plan of "fixed prices" *not* to take even less than these reduced ultime figures. A call and examination of the most complete stock of Pianos and Mason & Hamlin organs ever seen in Philadelphia will satisfy all as to who has reduced prices. J. E. GOULD,
7 28 stuth2m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the warerooms of
17 wstf BLASIUS BROS., No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE.
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 207 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

LOST.

LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that application has been made to the City Treasurer for the issue of duplicates of the following described certificates of the Six per Cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia (free of taxes):—
No. 4465, $1000, dated October 5, 1864.
4966, $500, " " 5, 1864.
4950, $1500, " " 26, 1864.
5271, $2500, " November 30, 1864.
$5500, in name of JOHN H. B. LATROBE, in trust. AUSTIN & ORERHOLT,
9 9 thu2t6 No. 313 WALNUT Street.

WIRE WORK.
GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
7 3 stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, &c.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	126,300 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,380 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,100,900 Par. Market value,	$1,130,305 25
Cost, $1,099,604 25.	
Real Estate	26,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	332,439 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $8556. Estimated value	1,812 00
Cash in bank	$115,150 08
Cash in drawer	412 65 116,562 73
	$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James G. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,188 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 238 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000 00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869, $513,279 29.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John R. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 3 23

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas R. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McIlvaine,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.
Sale at No. 1802 Market street.
STOCK OF SHOE FINDINGS, LEATHER STORE FIXTURES, SEWING MACHINES, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1802 Market street, the stock of calf and kip skins, morocco splits, kids, buff leather; boot frogs; tops; footers; shoe uppers; lot pegs; and a general assortment of shoe findings; counter, store fixtures; and also wax thread sewing machine; Howe's cylinder sewing machine, eyelet machine, etc. 10 22 3t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will include—
MOUNT VERNON and ELLIS, N. W. Corner—Three Modern Dwellings.
SPRING GARDEN, No. 1016—Elegant Residence.
ARCH, No. 522—Valuable Store, 25 feet front.
WALLACE, No. 1923—Elegant Residence, 40 by 169.
SPRUCE, N. W. No. 633—Desirable Residence.
RIDGE AVENUE and NICETOWN LANE—Large Lot.
LOCUST, No. 811—Desirable Dwelling.
ELM and POINT Streets, Camden, N. J.—Mill, Machinery, etc.
VINE, No. 120—Modern Dwelling.
SEVENTH and BROWN, S. W. Corner—Store and Dwelling.
SECOND, No. 225 (South)—Valuable Store.
EIGHTH (South), No. 1151—Store and Dwelling.
REED, west of Second—Church Property.
GROUND RENTS—$42 50, $33, $53 12, $52, $27, $30, $33, $32.
FRONT (South)—Nos. 790, 802, and 806.
CAMAC, No. 1951—Modern Dwelling.
WALNUT, No. 2405—Modern Brown Stone Residence.
COATES, No. 1629—Modern Residence.
PLOVER, No. 712—Genteel Dwelling.
PROSPEROUS Alley, Nos. 202, 204, and 206—Frame Dwellings.
ELLSWORTH Street, east of Twenty-sixth street—Two Brick Dwellings.
WHARTON, No. 318—Modern Dwelling.
LANCASTER Avenue, No. 4058—Genteel Dwelling.
8 shares Union Steamship Co.
2 shares Philad

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HAGGERTY.

He Makes His Escape from the Officers of the Court.

Shortly after noon to-day, the prison van, containing the notorious Jimmy Haggerty, drove into the passage-way alongside of the old Court House, and halted. There was standing about the entrance to the court-room an indiscriminate crowd of loafers, who seemed to manifest the usual interest concerning the exit of those who are brought up to court. These fellows assembled around the rear of the van, and as Tipstave Thomas opened the door, and Haggerty stepped on to the pavement, there was a cry of "fire" from among the crowd. Taking advantage of the excitement occasioned by the cry, Haggerty, all things having been arranged beforehand, darted through the doorway. Mr. Thomas gave the alarm and started in pursuit, but he was jostled so around that it was some time before he succeeded in getting through. He however kept Haggerty in sight. That scoundrel ran out into Chesnut street and across that thoroughfare to the restaurant door of the American Hotel. Here there was another jam, but the fugitive was allowed to pass through without being molested. The officer, in pursuit yelled, "Stop him!" and on arriving at the door their further progress was again delayed by the crowd, who got up a sham fight. When (it was too late, however) the court officers went into the barroom, they found that Haggerty had ran down into the bath-room, from which he had escaped to Minor street, and how he then proceeded is not known. The supposition is that the whole thing had been previously planned, and that a carriage was in waiting in the rear of the hotel, into which he got and was then driven off.

This is by far the boldest attempt to escape ever made in this city, alongside of which the effort to get Haggerty out of the cell at the Central Station, some time since, sinks into insignificance. At a matter of course there was considerable excitement on Chesnut street, and the police found some trouble in keeping the pavement in front of the American clear of the throng which had been attracted thither by the announcement of the escape.

The whole arrangement was evidently a preconcerted one, as it was known that the prisoner was to be brought to Court to-day, in order that Judge Brewster might deliver his decision on the point raised by the late District Attorney Sheppard, with reference to consigning him to prison for the unexpired term of a sentence which had been imposed upon him some years since.

The matter was called to the attention of Mayor Fox, who immediately directed the fact to be telegraphed to every police station, and the officers to be on the lookout. It is questionable now whether he will be recaptured, as his confreres will do everything in their power to secrete him.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 242, being an decrease of 5 from last week, and an increase of 37 from the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 127 were adults; 115 were minors; 170 were born in the United States; 59 were foreign; 12 were unknown; 13 were people of color; and 9 from the country. Of the number, 5 died of congestion of the brain; 10 of inflammation of the lungs; 8 of typhoid fever; 10 of marasmus; 7 of old age; 40 of consumption of the lungs; 11 of convulsions; 9 of debility; and 18 of scarlet fever.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	12	Sixteenth	8
Second	9	Seventeenth	10
Third	4	Eighteenth	8
Fourth	7	Nineteenth	14
Fifth	8	Twentieth	12
Sixth	5	Twenty-first	5
Seventh	12	Twenty-second	4
Eighth	9	Twenty-third	5
Ninth	5	Twenty-fourth	14
Tenth	8	Twenth-fifth	9
Eleventh	6	Twenth-sixth	16
Twelfth	5	Twenty-seventh	12
Thirteenth	5	Twenty-eighth	1
Fourteenth	4	Unknown	—
Fifteenth	4		

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The steam collier Rattlesnake, which struck on a rock in Hell Gate, in New York harbor, has been repaired, and is now at this port loading for Salem, Mass.

—The twenty-sixth annual session of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of Pennsylvania commences in this city on Wednesday next.

—Rain every second day is now the order of the time. In consequence, all the roads around the city are heavy.

—In Fairmount Park bare and rusty branches of trees are beginning to be seen through scant foliage.

—The barefooted newsboys of summer are now all shod.

—Prince Arthur, now in Canada, it is stated will pay a visit to Philadelphia before he goes back to England.

—The case of the Hornet, the Cuban privateer, originally from this port, still remains undecided at Wilmington, N. C.

FIRE.—Last night about 11 o'clock a fire broke out in the Union Star Mills of James Greenwood, at Forty-fourth and Ludlow streets, West Philadelphia. In the place, a new three-storied stone building, 147 feet long and 48 feet broad, are manufactured woollen blankets and carpet yarn. The structure was divided into two compartments, separated by a wall and iron doors.

The fire originated in the picker-room, in the second story, and extended thence to the first and third stories, destroying about one-third of the southern end of the building. The machinery in that portion of the mill was all ruined, and the stock, of which, fortunately, but little was in storage there, was entirely consumed. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $41,000, divided between the Royal, Delaware Mutual, Merchants', Hartford, and Security, of New York, as follows:—On machinery, $22,000; on building, $10,000; on an outside smaller building not touched by the fire, $9000.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.—Rev. F. K. Harbaugh will preach to-morrow morning and evening in the Second Reformed Church, Seventh street, above Brown. S. Kiehl, Esq., has been appointed leader of the choir of this church, in place of D. W. C. Moore, Esq., who has accepted a call from Rev. Dr. Talmage's church, Brooklyn, to take charge of the singing. Rev. Robert A. Brown, a young divine of much promise, has been invited to preach in the Trinity Presbyterian Church, Frankford road, near Cambria street, and will occupy the pulpit to-morrow. Rev. Charles Wadsworth has declined the call extended to him to become pastor of the Alexander Presbyterian Church of this city.

THE LATE WILLIAM WERNWAG, Esq.—William Wernwag died on the 22d instant, aged seventy. Mr. Wernwag came to this city many years ago from Germany, and was actively engaged in the bread baking business on Chesnut, west of Seventeenth street. He acquired a large competency by his probity and business energy, and purchased largely of lands located on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, the rapid increase in the value of which added to his fortune. Mr. Wernwag was noted for his benevolence, especially in aiding his destitute countrymen, and his death will be much regretted by a large circle of personal and business friends. He leaves several children.

"OUR PAPER."—We have received the first number of a little sheet entitled *Our Paper*, to be published monthly by the Young People's Association of old "Old Pine Street" Presbyterian Church, for gratuitous distribution. The selections are well made, while the original articles are pithy and telling. Such a publication cannot but tend, while edited in a spirit of fraternal charity, to benefit its own especial congregation, and to stir up the "Young People" into the needed active work of evangelization in home districts. The expenses of publication are borne by subscriptions, and a gift of one dollar entitles to a contributing membership.

THE MISSING "KELLY."—For the purpose of ascertaining whether the missing witness in the Brooks case, Officer John Kelly, of the Seventeenth Police district, was secreted on any vessel in the Delaware or Schuylkill rivers, Lieutenants Jacoby and Smith, of the Harbor force, were ordered by the head of the department to make search. They started in their row-boats, but afterwards procured the steamtug Dallman, and boarded every vessel in the two rivers as far down as League Island. They didn't find him. Policeman Kelly's name was this morning stricken from the roll by order of the Mayor.

DAILY NOONDAY Prayer Meetings are held at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 1210 Chesnut street, from 12 to 1, to which the public are invited. The next Monday afternoon Union Prayer Meeting for the Holy Spirit will be held at the Church of the Covenant, Filbert street, above Seventeenth, October 25, at 4 o'clock. Ministers, Christians, and all others are cordially invited to attend.

A HOTEL THIEF.—Early this morning a chap named William Woods was discovered in the Eagle Hotel in the act of operating upon the locks of the room doors. He had a pick and a pair of nippers in his hand. The proprietor of the place, Mr. Cummings, called in a police officer and had William taken into custody. He will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Police Station.

ELECTED.—We are pleased to notice that George L. Buzby, Esq., Republican, was elected on the 12th inst. by a handsome majority to represent the Ninth ward in Common Council, instead of Mr. Legget, Democrat, as reported.

A TESTIMONIAL.—Lieutenant Pritchard, of the Eleventh district, has been presented with a gold watch and chain by Father Kieran, on behalf of the members of St. Anna's Parish.

AN ADDITIONAL PURCHASE.—The Philadelphia Saving Fund have purchased the building No. 202 South Washington Square, formerly the residence of Samuel H. Austin, Esq., and have altered it for office purposes.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.—The Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held next MONDAY Evening at 8 o'clock.
Essay by GEORGE A. CRIDER, Esq.
Subject—"Lessons from Flowers."
Question for Discussion—"What is the legitimate work of the Young Men's Christian Association?"
Vocal and Instrumental Music under the direction of Professor JOHN BOWER.
Recitations by Professor RUFUS ADAMS.
Report of the Fellers on the election of officers for the ensuing year.
The public are invited. 5

THE GOSPEL FOR THE PEOPLE.—The Two hundred and forty-second Union Meeting, in behalf of the Philadelphia Tract and Mission Society, will be held in the OLIVET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of TWENTY-SECOND and MOUNT VERNON, On Sabbath Evening, 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. W. W. TAYLOR will preside. Address by the Pastor; also, Rev. James Neill, Judge W. S. Pierce, and J. H. Schreiner. Public invited.
Tract Visitors Monthly Union Meeting at PRINCETON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, THIRTY-NINTH and POWELTON Avenue, on Friday Evening, 29th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subjects—Prayer, Reports, and Remarks.

NOTICE.—THE TENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. BOARDMAN'S), corner of WALNUT and TWELFTH Streets, is open for Divine Service every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.
Rev. Dr. McILVAINE, of Princeton, will occupy the pulpit until the return of the Pastor.
Strangers and all others are cordially invited to attend. 9 25 86t*

LECTURE BY DR. WILLIAM ELDER.—To-morrow Evening, 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Church, corner of BROAD and BRANDYWINE Streets, Dr. WILLIAM ELDER will deliver a lecture on the "Providential provision in the constitution of the earth for the sustenance and development of the human race." The public are invited.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth street.
REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ
will preach to-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Rev. Dr. J. W. SCOTT, late President of Washington College, Pa., is expected to preach in this church on next Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—To-morrow being the fourth Sunday in the month, this church will be open for service in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The afternoon service will be omitted.

"MAN A LIVING SOUL."—REV. DR. MARCH will preach on this subject To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock, in CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce. All cordially invited.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. R. W. HUMPHRIS, Pastor, at 10½ and 7½. Strangers invited.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, CORNER FRANKLIN and WOOD Streets, Rev. J. H. KUMMER—Service To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Morning subject—"Paul before Agrippa."

REV. E. R. BEADLE, PASTOR, WILL preach To-morrow at the SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, S. E. Corner of TWENTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 7½ P. M.

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets.—Rev. CHARLES WADSWORTH, D. D., will preach To-morrow. Service at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

UNITARIAN SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN.—Subject of lecture to-morrow evening:—"St. Augustine, the Christian Dogmatist." Service at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut.—Rev. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, of Waterbury, Conn., will preach in this Church To-morrow, 24th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

LUTHERBAUM, TWELFTH AND OXFORD Streets, Rev. N. M. PRICE, Pastor. (Second sermon.) "Christ—Did He come, or is it fancy?" 7½. Communion and reception of members.

ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. C. H. PAYNE, Pastor, To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. WM. S. OWENS AT NORTH U. P. CHURCH, MASTER Street, above Fifteenth, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLINTON COAL AND IRON COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Room No. 20 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
GEO. W. LEHMAN,
10 23 9t Secretary.

THE LADIES' FAIR FOR THE Homœopathic Hospital Fund will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL from 17th to 30th November. The Lady Managers will meet at the College Building, on FILBERT Street, above Eleventh, on Tuesday, at 4 P. M., and invite all interested to attend. 10 22 2t*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

HARPER, ATLANTIC,

AND ALL THE MAGAZINES, NOW READY AT

TURNER BROTHERS & CO.'S

Cheap Book and Chromo Store,

No. 808 CHESNUT STREET,

10 Above Eighth street.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

CORNER

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

9 2 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN ALWAYS READY.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8rp

HORSES AND MULES FOR SALE.—Good workers, sold for want of use only. Apply at Stables of Knickerbocker Ice Company, TWENTY-SECOND and HAMILTON Streets. 10 6 18trp*

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Butterfield and the Gold Clique—His Letter to the Secretary—Illness of Ex-Secretary Ewing —Our Debt.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Illness of Thomas Ewing, Sr.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Thomas Ewing, Sr., who lay all night in the room of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, was this morning removed to the residence of his son, General Ewing. He is represented to be in an improving condition.

Army Orders.

First Lieutenant John H. Purcell, now on duty as Indian Agent, is assigned to duty with the 8th Infantry.

Captain C. H. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster, is ordered to inspection duty at Baltimore.

A Coming Wedding.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—On dit, that a wedding is to take place at Vice-President Colfax's mansion about the first of December. His half-sister, Miss Matthews, and Colonel Hollister are the parties.

Butterfield and Boutwell.

Boutwell says the statement of yesterday's *Commercial* that General Butterfield had written him a letter denying that he was engaged in the late gold speculation, is true. He received the letter this morning. The letter is a full, explicit denial of any connection whatever, remote or otherwise, with the late gold corner. General Butterfield further states that he has never, on any occasion, speculated in gold.

Our Debt.

Of the bonds outstanding on the last debt statement, $1,332,440,600, were coupon bonds and $775,496,200 were registered.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sentenced to be Hung.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Antoine Maurer was yesterday sentenced to be hung on the 9th of December, he having been convicted of murder. He protested his innocence.

Robbery.

A tin box containing several thousand dollars worth of important papers were stolen from an office in Pearl street yesterday, and the box subsequently found in the street empty.

Attempted Murder.

A loafer named James Dunnan this morning fired four shots at Officer Weeden, but was finally captured and sent to prison.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Earthquake in New Brunswick.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 22.—At fifteen minutes before 6 o'clock this morning a severe shock of earthquake was felt here, preceded by a rumbling noise and vibrations, and lasted about twenty seconds. Houses shook violently, everybody was awakened, and many rushed from their houses in alarm, but no material damage was done. In other parts of New Brunswick, Fredericton, Woodstock, Miramiche, and St. Andrews, the shocks appear to have been more severe, throwing down chimneys and cracking the walls of houses. Similar shocks were felt in Halifax, Annapolis, and Kentville, Nova Scotia.

SICKLES.

His Relations with the Madrid Cabinet.

Writes a correspondent on the 7th instant from Madrid:—

After what has occurred with regard to the note passed by Mr. Sickles to this Government, and in view of the cordial relations which seem to exist between the American Ambassador and the members of the Cabinet, since he drives often with Rivero, and is seen frequently in public with the other Ministers, the words of the Colonial Minister Becerra in the Cortes yesterday must be considered as highly significant. He urged, as usual, the imperative necessity of conquering in Cuba, acknowledging at the same time the duty of the Government to allow to the Cubans all the liberties accorded to Spaniards, adding these memorable words:—

"I do not think that any nation loses prestige when another great nationality arises from her centre, provided that time and circumstances have united to give that nationality the strength and energy sufficient for sustaining itself." This would seem to imply that Spain, after satisfying the cravings of national pride by gaining one or two important victories over the rebels, is prepared to enter into arrangements by which the Cubans can possess their independence.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Oct. 23, 1869.

The money market continues to work steadily, with rates of interest and discount unchanged. The outflow of currency is quite large, but the lack of small currency serves as a sort of protection to the banks for the present. The rates, at the latter sources, for call loans are about 6 per cent., with exceptional cases at 5 per cent. to close up balances, but on stock collaterals the rates are fully 8 per cent., with many transactions above that figure. The discount market continues dull, the terms ruling on the street being unsatisfactory to first-class borrowers. At the banks prime signatures are generally current on short time at about 8 per cent.

Gold is rather active to-day, but with a good supply in the market, the tendency of the premium is downward. Sales opened at 131⅛, closing at 130⅛.

Government securities are very dull, as usual, but prices are decidedly strong.

The Stock market is exceedingly flat and prices are not so firm. City sixes are lower, selling at 100¾@100¾ for the new issues, with 9⅞ bid for the old. State loans were neglected. Lehigh Gold Loan changed hands at 95.

Reading Railroad was inactive, and had a downward tendency; sales at 48⅛. Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 55¾; Lehigh Valley at 62; Minehill Railroad at 53; and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 119¾. 37½ was bid for Catawissa Railroad preferred; 37¾ for North Pennsylvania Railroad; and 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

In Canal, Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway stocks no sales were reported.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$600 City 6s, New	100⅜	100 sh Leh Val	50 52¾
$2500 do ...1s	100⅜	22 do...1s	52¾
$500 N Penna 6s	87½	7 do	52½
$300 N Pa 7s	89	50 do...1s	52⅝
$3000 Leh gold 1	95	100 do...b5	52
5 sh Cam & A R	119¾	282 do.allot.1s	52
2 do	119¾	24 do...b5wn	52
6 sh Cam & A Sc	64½	118 sh Penna R.1s	55⅞
100 sh Reading R.c	48⅛	100 do	55⅞
200 do...1s	48⅜	2 sh Minehill R	53

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120@120¼; 5-20s of 1862, 120⅞@121⅛; do., 1864, 119¼@119⅝; do., 1865, 119⅝@120; do., July, 1865, 117⅝@117⅞; do. do., 1867, 117⅞@118; do., 1868, 117⅝@117⅞; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; 6s, 107⅞@108; Gold, 131⅛.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U.S 6s of 1881, 120@120¼; do. 1862, 120⅛@121; do. 1864, 119⅛@119⅜; do. 1865, 119¾@120; do. 1865, new, 117⅝@117⅞; do. 1867, do. 117⅛@117⅜; do. 1868, do., 117⅝@117⅞; 10-40s, 108⅛@108¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107⅝@108; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼; Gold, 131@131¼; Silver, 127@129.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Oct. 23.—Seeds—The only change to notice is in Timothy, which has declined 50 cents per bushel. 2000 bushels sold at $3·50. Cloverseed ranges from $7 to $7·50. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·55.

The Flour market is dull at previous quoted rates. A few hundred barrels were disposed of in lots at $5·62@5·75 for superfine; $6@6·25 for extras; $6·50@7 for Northwestern extra family; $6·25@6·75 for Pennsylvania do. do.; at $6·50@7 for Ohio and Indiana do. do.; and fancy brands at $7·50@8·50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6 per barrel.

The Wheat market presents no new features, the demand being limited at yesterday's quotations. Sales of 2000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red at $1·40@1·45; and 800 bushels Kentucky choice white at $1·65. Rye may be quoted at $1·05@1·10. Corn is dull at the recent decline. Sales of yellow at $1·05@1·07; and 4000 bushels Western mixed at 97@98c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 62@65c. Barley is in demand. 6000 bushels Canada four rowed sold on private terms.

Whisky is firmer. Sales of 110 barrels wood-bound Western at $1·20, and some iron-bound do. at $1·21@1·22.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Arrived, steamship Fulton, from Copenhagen.
Also arrived, steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall.

(By Anglo-American Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 23.—Arrived steamship China, from New York.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Earthquakes in New Brunswick—The Ticket which Drew the Coliseum.

FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

More Earthquake Shocks.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Oct. 23.—This morning, at 5·45 o'clock, a severe shock of earthquake was felt in this city, lasting for thirty seconds. The whole city was aroused from sleep, beds, doors, and windows shaking violently. The morning was remarkably gloomy, with a strong gale from the south. The shock was also felt at Halifax. A high freshet prevails in the river St. John, and the wharves, at Fredericton and Woodstock are under water.

The Potato Crop.

Reports from the interior state that the potato crop is injured by disease, but that other crops are far above the average.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Coliseum Concert Lottery.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—The Coliseum concert lottery closed to-day, and the building was drawn by ticket No. 83,451. The holder of the ticket is unknown. Some 5000 other prizes, consisting of settees, chairs, and other movable relics of the jubilee, were then drawn by the large crowd present.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
FOUR QUIRES OF FRENCH PAPER, and FOUR PACKS OF ENVELOPES, TO MATCH, in a neat Double Box, stamped, only $1·00.
JOHN LINERD,
3 17 wsm5 No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THE GREAT WEDDING-CARD DEPOT.
PARLOR CARPET BILLIARDS, a substitute for a Billiard Table.
A full size and complete PORTABLE BILLIARD TABLE, with balls, cues, etc., $25 to $40.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,
NO. 913 ARCH STREET,
5 1 mwa8m PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.
GREEN CORN AND TOMATOES,
NEW STOCK,
JUST IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES BY THE CASE.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
GROCERS,
S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

CALIFORNIA
PURE GRAPE BRANDY,
SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED, AT HALF PRICE.
THE SAFEST STIMULANT FOR INVALIDS AND OLD AGE.
CARMICK & CO.,
No. 113 CHESNUT STREET,
10 22 2t4p* AGENTS.

FINANCIAL.
DREXEL & CO.
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 10 4

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see the Third Page.]

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PATTI.
MAX STRAKOSCH.....DIRECTOR.
The public is respectfully informed that the world-renowned and unrivalled Concert Vocalist, Mlle. CARLOTTA
PATTI
PATTI
will make her first appearance in Philadelphia, in
TWO GRAND PATTI CONCERTS,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 29th and 30th October.
Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI will be assisted by
GIORGIO RONCONI, The Eminent Basso Buffo.
THEO. HABELMANN, The Favorite Tenor.
Mons. THEO. RITTER, The Great Classical Pianist, this first appearance here).
J. E. PRUME, The Distinguished Violinist.
With JOSEF HERMANNS, The Basso Profundo.
G. W. COLBY.....Musical Director and Accompanist.
☞ Further particulars shortly. 10 21 4t

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of THOMAS F. MAHER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of R. SHARKEY, Esq., administrator of the Estate of THOMAS F. MAHER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, November 3, A. D. 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of Bernard Sharkey, Esq., No. 619 WALNUT Street, Ludwick Buildings, Room No. 13, in the city of Philadelphia. 10 20 stuth5t*

PERSONAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN OF education and fine personal appearance desires to cultivate the acquaintance of a young lady. He would like her to be of good family, well educated, and possessed of some means; the latter consideration, however, will make no material difference. The lady must be under twenty-five. Address, giving name, address, and photograph, "Agamemnon," Box 1622 Post Office, Philadelphia. 10 21 3t

VINEGAR.—WE BEG TO CALL THE attention of the Grocers and trade generally to our recent importation of very superior
FRENCH WHITE WINE VINEGAR,
which we offer on favorable terms.
WALDEN, KOEHN & CO.,
10 21 6t* S. W. Cor. FRONT and WALNUT Streets.

OUR NATIONAL DISEASE

What is it, and what will cure it? It is a fact that will not be controverted that Dyspepsia *is a national disease*, to be found from the Presidential mansion to the humble cottage along the marshes of the Atlantic. *Symptoms*—There are scarcely two cases of Dyspepsia alike. The symptoms vary. In one case they may be cold hands and feet, oppressive soreness and pain in the pit of the stomach, drowsiness after meals. In another, costiveness, heartburn (so called), tormenting feelings, both mental and physical. In a third, nervousness, the spirits depressed, a foreboding of evil, the mind so depressed that in some cases there is extreme melancholy, and the sufferer is led to commit suicide. In another, harassing belchings, saliva or a watery substance profusely running from the mouth, throat irritated with a dry cough, skin dry, then cold, the stools clay colored, restlessness at night, sleep easily disturbed, frightful dreams, at one time bowels constipated, then diarrhœa or dysentery, caused by foul matter in the stomach, causing apoplexy and other diseases beyond the power of human skill to control. What will cure it? By indigestion the food lies in the stomach and is decomposed by heat, etc., into a mucus; this mucus adheres to the walls of the stomach until a false membrane is formed, which paralyzes the functions of the digestive organs. To perform a cure this false *membrane* must be detached, and the stomach healed and brought back to natural tone; without effecting this, it is impossible to effect a cure, and in this mode of treatment lies Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S wonderful cures of the Dyspepsia. The Dyspepsia Pills remove the false lining, and the Pine Tree Tar Cordial heals, making a perfect cure of this dreadful disease.

THE VIRTUES OF TAR.

A very ingenious "sell" upon the Royal Society of Great Britain was perpetrated by Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, a wicked wag of the age, during the furore caused by the discovery of the wonderful healing powers of TAR WATER. Sir Charles sent a communication to the President relating the circumstances of a sailor's breaking his leg on board of the guardship at Chatham, and its perfect union and cure by an application of spun oakum soaked in tar. After the communication had been read and printed in the Royal Transactions, he sent a second letter, stating that he had forgotten to state in the former correspondence that the leg was a *wooden one!* Although this joke was a sore one for the society, it did not injure the reputation of Tar as a remedy, for its legitimate cures were so wonderful that odes were written in its praise, and the celebrated Bishop Berkely published two voluminous works describing, endorsing, and registering its virtues. From the failure of scientific men, at that period, to extract and concentrate the curative principle from the crude tar, its nauseousness caused it to fall into disuse, and its great healing powers were lost to mankind until Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart succeeded in depriving the specific of its unpleasant and cruder particles, and in his PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL offering to the afflicted all that was valuable, while the other parts were eliminated by its careful preparation. As soon as this was accomplished the remedy was again endorsed by the faculty, and the cures were such as to convert its enemies and firmly establish it as one of the greatest blessings to suffering humanity. Its success was immediate and wide-spread, and its manufacture became of great importance and a source of wealth to its reviver. A long life was spent for the welfare of mankind by Dr. Wishart in perfecting his discovery and promulgating its usefulness, and at his decease (which took place but recently) the method of preparation an the extension of its usefulness devolved upon his sons.

It cures colds and coughs with marvellous celerity, and is the only preparation which approaches to a specific. It does not cover and patch up, but eradicates disease by removing the cause, and for obstinate, long-continued catarrhs, and consequently of the incipient stages of consumption, is the only certain remedy in the pharmacopœia. It would be a waste of the reader's time to enumerate cases, for the remedy is so well known, its virtues have been so thoroughly tested, that eulogy is superfluous and reference not requisite. Not only as an internal remedy is it valuable, but *externally* it heals sores and irritations, and as a pleasant fumigator in the sick room stands above all others.

Tar Cordial is an extremely potent and valuable medicine for the cure of throat and lung diseases. It combines, to a degree unknown in any other remedy, vigorous action with safety and harmlessness.

DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safeguard and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, etc.

CALL AT DR. WISHART'S

GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,

No. 232 North SECOND Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

And examine his file of certificates of cures, and receive the names and residences of hundreds and thousands of persons cured by his justly renowned remedies, who were once hopelessly given up to die. Hundreds of them reside in and around Philadelphia, and there is scarcely a city, town or hamlet in the United States but what contains parties who have been benefited by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial and Great American Dyspepsia Pills. These are facts which we can substantiate in a manner that will convince the most skeptical.

Our Physician, who will be found in attendance each day between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., will give professional aid and counsel, free of charge.

Office and Store, No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

SCHENCK'S COLUMN.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

READ THE EVIDENCE.

"Facts are stubborn things," and it is to facts alone that it is desired to direct the attention of the readers of this article.

Many years of severe and thorough practical trial have demonstrated beyond the peradventure of a doubt the fact that the medicines prepared by me, and known as SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, have proved extraordinarily successful in the cure of diseases of the Pulmonary organs, or what is usually termed CONSUMPTION.

I am fully aware that there are many persons whose prejudices rule them so completely that "proofs strong as Holy Writ" would fail to convince them of the efficacy of my remedies; and that there are others who, under no circumstances, could be prevailed upon to admit their merits, simply because such an admission would prove detrimental to their particular personal interests.

Fortunately for the welfare of mankind, these doubting people form a comparatively small portion of the community at large. They are to be found here and there, but, compared with the great mass of the world's population, their numbers are so small that I dismiss them, and address myself to those who are willing to listen to the dictates of reason, and who are disposed to admit the strong logic of well-established facts.

We are told almost daily that *Consumption*, the scourge of the American people, is incurable; that a man whose lungs are diseased must be given over to die; that he must abandon hope; and that the arrangement of his temporal as well as spiritual affairs should claim his earliest attention. If there were not facts as undeniable as that the sun will shine in a clear heaven at midday to controvert these random and not unfrequently harmful assertions, I should feel unwilling to take up the gage of battle against them; but, fortified with results—*facts*—which neither theory nor mere assertion can overturn, I propose to prove that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED, and that the medicines I prepare—THE MANDRAKE PILLS, SEAWEED TONIC, and PULMONIC SYRUP—will, if used in strict accordance with the directions, in a majority of cases effect that which the faculty pronounces impossible—*they will cure Consumption.*

An ounce of solid fact is worth a pound of theory. Let me, therefore, present the facts connected with my own individual experience. Many years ago I was a confirmed consumptive, and, like thousands of other unfortunates, was given up to die. Eminent physicians pronounced my case a hopeless one, and told me that if I had any preparations to make for the final solemn event, that I had better make them speedily. I believed this just as confidently as did the persons who thus affectionately informed me that my days were numbered and that recovery was impossible. Still, the desire to live lingered in my bosom. I was young, and clung to life with the same tenacity that young men, and old men too, ordinarily do. I did not feel willing to abandon hope as long as a single vestige of it remained. I had full faith in the sad information conveyed to me by my physicians, but still there was a lingering belief that something could be done, though I knew not in what direction to seek for the much-desired relief.

It was at this gloomy and eventful period of my history that I first learned of the roots and herbs from which my remedies for this dreaded disease are now prepared. I procured and used them, and, to the utter amazement of all—physicians, friends, and neighbors—began to improve. My entire system commenced to undergo a complete renovation. Expectoration, which formerly had been difficult and painful, now became comparatively easy. I threw off daily large quantities of offensive yellow matter. At the same time my long-lost appetite returned. I ate freely of such food as was palatable to me, and which was at the same time nutritious and wholesome. Expectoration became less cop